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PLO Said to Vow To End All Raids Out of Lebanon

BEIRUT, July 1 (UPI)—Palestinian guerrilla leaders have said the Lebanese government that they have ordered a suspension of all incursions against Israel and Lebanon.

According to reports in the press here, the decision was conveyed to Premier Takiyeddin Solh last night by a commander of the second in command of el-Fatah, Salah Khalaf, better known as "Abu Iyad." The delegation also included Farouk Kaddoumi, the head of the political department of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, which comprises all active guerrilla groups, and "Abou Zaim," commander of the guerrilla forces in southern Lebanon.

The guerrilla leaders were reported to have emphasized their eagerness to avoid any action which may invite Israeli reprisals against Lebanon.

The leading daily, *Al Nahar*, said Palestinian sources explained that guerrilla activity "from inside Israel" would be escalated, but in such a way as not to involve Lebanon.

Guerrillas Silent

There has as yet been no comment from the PLO, or any of the separate guerrilla groups, on the reports. Palestinian quarters have pointed out that the guerrillas had already said they had discontinued all operations from Lebanese soil.

The Israelis, however, have maintained that the raids at Khirbat Shmona, Maslot, Shamir and Nabatieh, in northern Israel, in the last three months, were mounted by guerrillas from Lebanon.

The promise given by the guerrillas in Lebanon this time was made firmer by an assurance that the PLO leadership will assume all responsibility in applying the ban on incursions from the Lebanese side of the border, *Al Nahar* said.

This suggested, press quarters here said, that the PLO, under Yasser Arafat, will see to it that the guerrillas do not operate from the Lebanese side.

Reinforcements Forward

The reported guerrilla assurances were made at a time when Lebanese officials remained apprehensive about a possible Israeli retaliation following the commando attack at Nabatieh last week in which four Israelis were killed along with the three guerrillas who carried out the incursion.

Mr. Solh and the commando leaders also discussed their course of action at the meeting in Beirut last Wednesday of Arab defense and foreign ministers. The conference will be devoted to discussing the best ways of extending Arab support to Lebanon against Israeli reprisals.

Reports in certain sections of the press here said the Lebanese regime was holding about 400 Israeli soldiers and weapons in Lebanon. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

France, Italy Adopt Price, Tax Boosts

To Combat Inflation, Big Deficits in Trade

PARIS, July 1 (UPI)—France increased prices on electricity and rents today and Italians paid more for sugar and drinks at bars.

The higher prices were due to new taxes aimed at easing balance-of-payments deficits and fighting inflation by curbing the amount of money in circulation. Inflation is running at about 18 percent a year in France and 20 percent a year in Italy.

French electricity bills went up 3 percent, an increase of 17.5 percent in the last five months. Natural gas increased 10 percent for both industrial and household users, an increase of 24.5 percent in less than a year.

Rent Control

Rents in buildings constructed before 1948, always under rent control and generally low, were allowed to rise by 5.5 percent.

Government officials said the price of French gasoline would rise 10 percent on July 1. The price of diesel oil will rise 10 percent, and the price of kerosene 10 percent.

In Italy, prices went up today 36 percent on sugar, 15 percent on matches and bottled cooking gas, and the government said there was more to come. Rome bar owners raised prices of everything from eggs to coffee, to whiskey and ice cream. The price for a whiskey in a first category bar went up to 400 lire (\$1.23).

Government officials said more price increases were likely, including raising gasoline to \$1.75 a gallon, nearly double what it was last year.

Elsewhere, postal and telephone rates went up about 25 percent today in West Germany, although local calls from phone booths remained the same because the machine will accept only one coin. Norway raised prices on mineral water and soft drinks by 5 to 7 cents (9 to 11 cents).

Replies to White House Brief

Jaworski Defends Jury Action In Naming Nixon as Justified

By Robert Sizer

WASHINGTON, July 1 (UPI)—Watergate Special Prosecutor Leon Jaworski, in a brief filed with the Supreme Court, declared today that the grand jury that named President Nixon an indicted co-conspirator in the Watergate cover-up acted on the basis of "substantial evidence" and not on a mere suspicion of possible criminality.

At the same time, Mr. Nixon's attorney repeated his argument that because of the constitutional doctrine of separation of powers, President Nixon was not subject to court orders.

The special prosecutor told the high court that, during its 18-month investigation, the grand jury had gathered "a considerable amount of information about the President's role in the cover-up and that this evidence was of sufficient strength to cause a person of ordinary prudence and candor to conscientiously entertain a reasonable belief of the accused's guilt."

"The grand jury was not free to ignore the evidence it heard," Mr. Jaworski said in an attempt to refute charges that the grand jury named the President on mere suspicion to strengthen the prosecutor's demand for tapes and documents relating to 64 presidential conversations.

Those charges were made in papers filed with the high court by the President's chief Watergate attorney, James St. Clair. He told the court in a brief today that "presumably the special prosecutor advised the grand jury to make this finding and did so with the thought that it would strengthen his hand in litigation such as the present case."

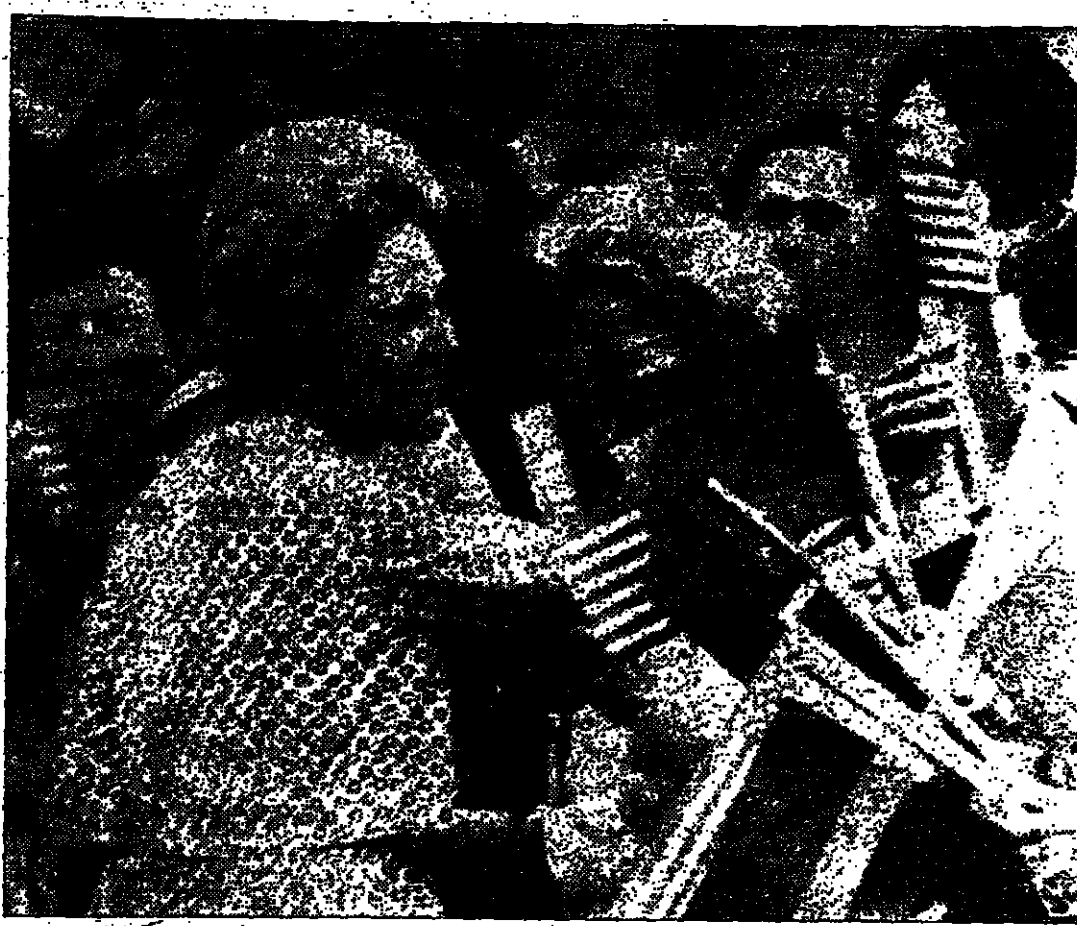
Meanwhile, the U.S. Judiciary Committee chairman, Peter Rodino Jr., D-N.J., agreed to call all six witnesses requested by the White House to testify in the committee's impeachment probe.

Last week, Rep. Rodino, with the backing of the Democratic majority, had refused to call more than two of the witnesses. Now, 10 witnesses will be heard by the panel.

Both the St. Clair and the Jaworski briefs were filed today in preparation for a July 8 hearing before the high court on Mr. Nixon's refusal, on the grounds of executive privilege and presidential confidentiality, to surrender material subpoenaed by the special prosecutor.

The court will review an order by U.S. District Judge John Sirica that the material should be turned over to the court for determination of which parts can be used in the Sept. 9 trial of six men accused in the Watergate cover-up.

The primary briefs in the case. (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)



AIRPORT GREETING—Mrs. Pat Nixon being welcomed by a crowd in Minsk yesterday.

Takes Break From Summit Talks Nixon Visits Soviet War Memorials

By Robert G. Kaiser

MINSK, U.S.S.R., July 1 (UPI)—President Nixon took a break from his summit talks today and visited Minsk, capital of Soviet Belorussia. He spent most of the day on excursions to two memorials to the millions who died in this region in World War II.

Mr. Nixon noted the city's history in a brief speech at a luncheon in his honor. The mothers of the two Soviet officials who sat next to him at lunch were both killed in the war, Mr. President said.

The greatest and the best memorial we can build to the one fourth of all the citizens of this [Belorussian] republic who were killed in World War II is to build a structure of peace so that their children and grandchildren will not die in another war," Mr. Nixon said.

During this summit meeting—his 1972 and 1973—Mr. Nixon said, as in the 1972—Mr. Nixon said, he and the Soviet leaders "have been devoting our full time to the great goal of seeing to it that the two strongest nations in the world will not devote their efforts and waste their young men in war, but will work together for peace."

Mr. Moscow was the United States reported, "good progress" tonight on talks aimed at curbing underground nuclear weapons tests, the Associated Press said.

White House Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler passed this word to newsmen, although he cautioned that more work remained to be done in negotiating some limit on underground testing. But his opinion was unmistakable.

"The press secretary would say nothing about further ranging arms control negotiations, including attempts to limit multiwarhead missiles, except to say that 'there are still discussions that will take place.'"

Talks Resume Tomorrow

The President, who later returned to Moscow, is scheduled to resume his talks with Leonid Brezhnev and other Soviet officials tomorrow morning. Soviet journalists accompanying the President to Minsk said today the negotiating has been "tough," a description also indirectly confirmed by the Soviet press: cautious handling of the subject today.

Nevertheless, the Russians continue to put a hopeful light on the summit meeting. Fedor Suruganov, chairman of the Supreme Soviet [Parliament] of Belorussia, told the President in his speech at today's luncheon that his meetings with Soviet leaders by themselves represented "a new and important landmark in Soviet-American relations." Mr. Suruganov's speech—undoubtedly written in Moscow—made no reference to agreements that may be reached at the summit conference before it ends Wednesday.

After lunch here, the President went to Victory Square in downtown Minsk. His motorcade passed several thousand people who waved from streets decked out in bunting and banners for the celebration July 3 of the 30th anniversary of Minsk's liberation from the Nazis.

The President laid a wreath at the obelisk in the center of the square, reviewed a unit of goose-stepping Soviet soldiers and then walked to the crowd for several minutes of handshaking. As everywhere on this visit, the crowds were smiling and polite but restrained in their enthusiasm.

One woman gave the President a bouquet of carnations, and Mr. Nixon gave her a pen in return. An engineer from the mining center of Donetsk had his picture taken with the President and assured newsmen afterward that when he returns home "I'll tell everyone about it."

From Victory Square the President drove for about an hour to another war memorial in the former village of Khatyn in the rolling countryside. This is a monument to the victims of one of many atrocities—that Nazi troops are said to have committed in Belorussia.

At Khatyn, according to official accounts distributed to newsmen traveling with the President, 149 old people, women and children—the village's entire population—were killed in the village's entire population.

Jewish Seminar Headed Off

Russia Bars Dissent Session But 3 Other Protests Go On

MOSCOW, July 1 (UPI)—The secret police thwarted a seminar planned for today by Jewish scientists out of work because of their applications for permission to emigrate to Israel. But three hunger strikers were continued by other dissenters.

Policemen surrounded physicist Alexander Voronin's apartment, where the scientists were to hold a seminar to discuss scientific developments they might have missed because of their enforced absence from their work.

At least three persons arriving for the seminar were put into cars and driven away by the police. The security ring around the apartment prevented Western newsmen from going in.

One participant was to have been non-Jewish nuclear physicist Andrei Sakharov, one of the fathers of the Soviet H-bomb, who is in the third day of one of three hunger strikes under way during President Nixon's visit.

But Mr. Sakharov said that after two days of fasting he was too weak to attend the seminar. He said that he was heartened to know that Mr. Nixon was aware of his action. He said that he was encouraged also by telephone calls from abroad.

His strike, designed to call President Nixon's attention to the plight of political prisoners in the Soviet Union, was the most prominent of those in progress. The two others involved 13 Jews and 13 Soviet Germans who want to emigrate. Nine of the Jews live in Minsk, a city which President Nixon visited today.

Israel's Tel Aviv University sponsored the seminar and collected 120 papers to be read there. But Soviet authorities blocked the plans of several foreign scientists to attend because the government regarded the session as a provocation.

Many of the organizers and likely participants were arrested or confined to their homes.

Nation Left in Uncertainty Juan Peron Dies at 78; Widow Assumes Office

By Jonathan Kandell

BUENOS AIRES, July 1 (UPI)—President Juan Domingo Peron died today of a heart attack, leaving a politically divided Argentina in a deep state of uncertainty.

The announcement of the 78-year-old general's death was made this afternoon by his wife, Vice-President Maria Estela (Isabel) Peron, who now assumes the presidency of the country.

"With great pain I must transmit to the people the death of a true apostle of peace and non-violence," said Mrs. Peron, struggling to hold back her tears during a nationwide broadcast made from the suburban presidential mansion.

One of the most remarkable and controversial political figures in Latin American history, Gen. Peron rose to power through a bloodless military coup in 1945. He twice won the presidency in elections during the next 10 years, riding a crest of popularity by his appeal and the real economic and social benefits he showered on Argentina's working class.

Overthrown by a military coup which sent him into an 18-year exile, Gen. Peron staged a stunning political comeback, returning to the country and capturing more than 60 percent of the electorate last September.

Aging and Ill

But during the nine months of his third presidency, the aging, ailing general was unable to steer his country on a promised course of national unity and stable economic progress.

Violence—particularly within his own vast, heterogeneous movement—has left more than 200 dead during the last year. A wage-price freeze negotiated between labor and business leaders to stem an inflationary spiral he inherited has been badly shaken by shortages, black-marketing and labor unrest.

Badly needed foreign and domestic investment has been held back by economic uncertainties and a wave of kidnappings by urban guerrillas.

Gen. Peron was also widely blamed for failing to move quickly to lay the groundwork for a stable succession.

His 43-year-old wife was mandated full presidential powers Saturday shortly after government officials first publicly disclosed the seriousness of Peron's illness.

Expressions of Support

Despite her political inexperience, Mrs. Peron received immediate and full expressions of support from political, military, labor and business leaders.

"I constitutionally assume the first magistracy of the nation, asking every one of its inhabitants to demonstrate the necessary fortitude to help me conduct the destiny of the country," said Mrs. Peron, surrounded by military chiefs and cabinet ministers.

Within an hour after the 3 p.m. announcement, the General Confederation of Workers—the largest labor organization in the country with three million members—called a national work stoppage as "a sign of our grief."

The General Economic Confederation—the most important business group—followed with an announcement asking businessmen to adhere to the economic policy set forth by Gen. Peron.

The late President last made a public appearance on June 12 when he staunchly defended his economic policies before a crowd of more than 50,000 followers who had rallied after he threatened to resign.

But after that bravura performance on a cold, humid day, Gen. Peron fell ill. His aides insisted later that he only had a cold, but on Saturday they conceded that he was suffering from a severe bronchial infection with a heart complication.

Gen. Peron was racked by illness throughout his brief third presidency. Last November, he almost died from what was reliably reported as a pulmonary edema.

Because of his illness and advanced age, Gen. Peron ruled by delegating responsibility—but not power—to a few close aides. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Juan Domingo Peron

Soldiers Posted at Banks Ethiopian Arrests Continue; Senate President Is Held

ADDIS ABABA, July 1 (Reuters)—The Ethiopian armed forces, which have already arrested some of Emperor Haile Selassie's close advisers, today reportedly arrested yet another important political figure—the president of the Senate, Betwoded Zewde Gebreghior.

The armed forces previously made public the names of seven other persons arrested. These included Ras (Duke) Asrat Kassa, chairman of the emperor's Crown Council, another crown councillor and a high-ranking member of the Coptic Church.

Military sources said a number of other arrests had been made during the last three days but gave no details.

Those arrested are being kept at the Imperial Golf Club near the old airport on the outskirts of the city. The golf course has been closed and the area is crowded with soldiers.

The military operation reportedly being coordinated by an armed forces committee but the final aim is still unclear.

However, one objective appears to be to remove from the scene some of the more traditional elements of the hierarchy in hopes, that, without them, the process of changing Ethiopia from a largely feudal society into a modern one will be accelerated.

The armed forces have been holding talks with a four-man ministerial committee formed at an emergency cabinet meeting during the weekend. But it is not known what progress, if any, these talks have made.

There appeared to be increased military activity in the capital today and soldiers were guarding several banks, as well as key posts. Their purpose at the banks was to watch for anyone making large withdrawals, a source said.

Iceland Election Produces Stalemate; Premier to Quit

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, July 1 (Reuters)—Iceland's general elections yesterday have ended with parliament split between the leftist coalition government and the rightist opposition. Premier Olafur Johannesson said tonight he would resign tomorrow.

Mr. Johannesson's Farmers' party and its partners in the coalition were given 30 of the 60 seats in the Althing (parliament) after counting ended tonight.

The Independence and Social Democratic parties took the rest. Independence party leader Geir Hallgrimsson said tonight he expected to be asked to try to form a new government.

He would not say if he thought he would be able to do so.

Social Democrat leader Grifi Gissason hailed the result and said Iceland's defense had been secured.

The Independence party had pledged to retain the NATO base at Keflavik.

Mr. Gissason said the plan of the leftist government and Communist party to remove the Americans had been rejected. "It is quite certain now that Iceland's defense and security will not be jeopardized," he said.

Final results with comparisons to the 1971 poll are:

Independence party, 48,255 votes (38,170—25 seats '71); Social Democrat party, 10,355 (11,020—5 '71). The two parties were in opposition.

Progressive party, 28,388 (26,645—17 '71); People's Alliance (Communist), 20,922 (18,055—11 '71); Liberals and Leftists Union, 5,244 (9,395—2 '71).

Other groups received only a few dozen votes and did not win any seats.



SWEARING IN—Walter Scheel taking oath as West German president in Bonn yesterday. An official holds copy of West German Basic Law as others, including Annemarie Renger, president of parliament, look on.

At 54, Scheel Becomes W. Germany's Youngest President

BONN, July 1 (AP)—Chancellor Willy Brandt's former foreign minister and deputy, Walter Scheel, was sworn in today as West Germany's fourth and youngest postwar chief of state.

Mr. Scheel, the co-architect of Gustav Heinemann, 73, who retired after a five-year term as federal President for reasons of health. Mr. Scheel, who will be 55 next week, promised in his oath of office to work for the good of the German people. In his inaugural speech, he said, "Our way leads us to a Germany which takes its place in the world as a part of Europe."

He added, "A united Europe will be an example to the world, an example of peaceful cooperation among peoples, an example for solidarity and justice, an example for freedom, and even an example of power without presumption."

Before taking over the largely ceremonial post, Mr. Scheel gained unique distinction as the world's first top-of-the-pops foreign minister. Six months ago, while still chairman of the pivotal Free Democratic party, he topped local pop charts with a charity recording of the folksong "High on the Yellow Wagon."

Mr. Scheel revitalized his small, liberal party after taking over its leadership in 1969 and linked it with Willy Brandt's Social Democrats to form the still governing coalition, now led by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Bangladesh, Pakistan End Refugee Exchange

GENEVA, July 1 (UPI)—The United Nations today concluded the repatriation of 241,000 Bangladesh and Pakistani refugees.

The UN high commissioner for refugees said 121,500 Bangladeshis returned to Bangladesh from Pakistan and 118,750 others went from Bangladesh to Pakistan. There were also 10,870 non-Bangladeshis who went to Pakistan from Nepal. Except for 8,000 refugees who were moved by ship, all traveled by air.

After Defecting in Toronto

Soviet Dancer Said to Plan Career in West

By Robert Trumbull

OTTAWA, July 1 (NYT).—Mikhail Barishnikov, a leading Soviet ballet dancer, fled from the touring Bolshoi troupe in Toronto Saturday night, apparently to continue his career in the West.

Witnesses said that the members of the Bolshoi group were walking toward a chartered bus to return to their hotel after a reception following the last performance in Toronto. Mr. Barishnikov suddenly turned toward a waiting automobile.

An informant said that he was pursued by persons identified as belonging to the KGB, the Soviet security apparatus, but was assisted into the vehicle by "Canadian police." The car then left for an undisclosed destination.

Canadian police and government officials reached by telephone yesterday either declined to comment or said they had no knowledge of the incident. The government-owned Canadian Broadcasting Corp. however, said in a radio news program that the defection of the 26-year-old dancer had been confirmed by a police source.

Friends of Mr. Barishnikov,



Mikhail Barishnikov

who requested anonymity, released a statement said to have been written on his behalf that said he had left the Bolshoi company "to proceed with his career in the West."

Christine Berlin, an American and a close friend of Mr. Barishnikov, was with him at the time, according to the statement. The note gave no further

information on Mr. Barishnikov's plans or associations. Miss Berlin is the daughter of Richard Berlin, for 32 years president and chief executive of the Hearst Corp.

Efforts to reach members of the Soviet Embassy here by telephone for comment were unsuccessful.

The Bolshoi Ballet had just completed a series of performances in Toronto in the course of a Canadian tour. Mr. Barishnikov, the leading male dancer of the Kirov Ballet of Leningrad, was appearing as a guest star. The company left Toronto by air yesterday morning for an engagement in Vancouver, British Columbia.

Canadian Critics

The reception after which Mr. Barishnikov made his escape followed the company's final performance at the O'Keefe Center in Toronto. Canadian critics had been unimpressed with the company, which was said to consist mostly of the less talented Bolshoi dancers. But they had lavishly praised Mr. Barishnikov's dancing.

Critics place him in the top-most ranks of male ballet dancers anywhere in the world. Born in Riga, Latvia, he became a favorite pupil of the late dance master Alexander Pushkin. In 1968 he won the gold medal in the international ballet competition in Bulgaria, and won again the following year in a similar competition in Moscow.

He had never visited North America before but has danced in London and the Netherlands.

Pianist Defects

BRUSSELS, July 1 (UPI).—Soviet pianist Valery Afanasyev has requested and has received political asylum in Belgium, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said today.

The spokesman did not say when Mr. Afanasyev, who has been on a concert tour of Belgium, made his request.

Mr. Afanasyev won the 1972 Queen Elizabeth prize here for pianists.

Nixon Visits Memorials

(Continued from Page 1)

population—were rounded up by Nazi troops on March 22, 1943. All were pushed into a barn, which was then set afire. According to legend, the people struggled to break out of the burning barn, but the Nazis moved them down with machine guns as they ran out. Only one adult and two small children survived.

The memorial that President and Mrs. Nixon visited is an impressionistic recreation of Khatyn—its 26 houses and the barn where their residents perished. The Nixons drove directly from the Khatyn memorial to the military airport outside Minsk from which they returned to Moscow.

Their day began in Yalta, where they had spent two nights in a government dacha perched above the Black Sea. The President and Mr. Brezhnev rode together in a limousine from Yalta to Simferopol, a trip lasting an hour and half.

Mr. Ziegler said the two leaders chatted all the way. All along the route curious citizens gathered to gaze.

Mr. Brezhnev said good-bye to the Nixons then boarded his own plane to Moscow. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and other officials went with him, and they continued negotiations in the capital.

Kissinger to Brief NATO Thursday

BRUSSELS, July 1 (Reuters).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is due here Wednesday to brief America's European allies on the summit meeting between President Nixon and Soviet Premier Leonid Brezhnev, informed sources said today.

Mr. Kissinger is expected to arrive late Wednesday evening. He will have a working breakfast the following morning with Belgian Prime Minister Tindemans and then meet EEC Commission President Francois-Xavier Ortoli and Vice-President Sir Christopher Soames.

Mr. Kissinger will have lunch at NATO headquarters outside Brussels—scene of last week's NATO summit conference—where he will brief the ambassadors of the 15 NATO countries on the Russian talks. He will then go to Paris.

Nixon Writes Off Israeli War Debt

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP).—President Nixon has written off \$500 million in debts owed by Israel for U.S. military assistance in the wake of the Arab-Israeli war last October.

A White House spokesman said yesterday that Mr. Nixon signed an authorization converting the credits to an outright grant. In April, the President had changed from loan to grant status \$1 billion more in aid to Israel.



Former Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir, with her daughter Sarah (center), bidding farewell in Jerusalem on Sunday to one of the policemen who guarded her official residence during her term of office.

Crowd Appeal Seen Undiminished

Brandt Looks to New Career Mending, Rebuilding Party

By David Binder

BONN, July 1 (NYT).—Down but not out after his resignation as chancellor, Willy Brandt says that he is picking up the pieces of a new career, confident that he will have more to do and in West German politics. "I am convinced I had to resign," Brandt said of the spy-in-the-chancellery affair that led to his stepping down on May 6. "But I am not in a mood of resignation."

His voice was cheery as he was interviewed recently in his home here. Although he made it clear that he was not certain what tasks lay ahead of him, he seemed enthusiastic about staying on as chairman of the governing Social Democratic party. He says that he intends to run for the chairmanship again in 1976 and then again in 1977. He has held the post for 10 years.

Could he imagine an arrangement that would induce him to be chancellor again or to accept some Common Market post? Mr. Brandt shook his head to indicate: "No." Is the party chairmanship enough? "Just that," he replied firmly.

Revitalizing Party

He is concentrating for the time being on revitalizing his party. The Social Democrats suffered a series of state election setbacks this spring. And they were profoundly shocked by his resignation and by bitter rivalries within the party.

Last month, Mr. Brandt began the first of a series of 15 "working conferences" with rank-and-file members in a meeting at Borken, in northern Hesse.

He took responsibility for the "unraveling" of the party in recent months, suggesting that this had created a "gap in expectations" among the voters because of unfulfilled promises of reforms, and had led to a "charismatic gap" in the party itself.

Mr. Brandt was so heartened by the response he got in Borken that he now feels encouraged to work more for "integration" of the embattled young left and the old right in his party.

His crowd appeal and personal charm seem undiminished. In his 61st year, Mr. Brandt is regarded generally as better qualified to hold the party together emotionally than either Chancellor Helmut Schmidt or Mr. Brandt's long-time chief party deputy and strategist, Herbert Wehner. But some are skeptical. "Let's wait to see how he looks in September," one said.

International Contacts

Mr. Brandt intends to resume his international contacts gradually. President Tito of Yugoslavia, here the last week in June on his first state visit to West Germany, asked for a meeting with Mr. Brandt. They conferred twice. Mr. Brandt has also received a dozen invitations to the United States and Britain.

The Soviet Communist party chairman, Leonid Brezhnev, has asked Mr. Brandt to Moscow, an invitation he will take up only after Chancellor Schmidt has visited the Soviet Union—perhaps next year.

In the wake of the spy case, a high Bonn official said, Mr. Brandt has received especially warm, even good-humored messages from Mr. Brezhnev, whom he had seen three times since 1970 at some length. But Mr. Brandt will probably never find anything humorous about the placement of an East German agent, Guillemin, in his chancellery as an executive assistant for party affairs.

Mr. Brandt feels that he cannot talk to or about East Germans in an official capacity. He is resentful, too, about some highly placed party colleagues who he feels let him down during the last 12 months.

When he is reminded of these recent unpleasantnesses, he begins peering around the room, puffing on cigarettes. He has taken up smoking again after an abstinence of 18 months; it seems to help him relax.

View of the Past

When he looks back, he prefers to think of his achievement as chancellor. "I know that I contributed something to increase the respectability of this country and decrease its isolation," he says in a soft voice, "to the starting of a process of change in this country, to helping Germany fit more naturally into the surroundings."

"I always avoided the concept of a 'Social Democratic' Europe. It is too difficult. None should have a monopoly. Social Democrats should not make the same mistake as the Christian Democrats 20 years ago—of trying to make a Christian Democratic Europe. A free Europe should be genuinely open to all."

The aura of Brandt's visionary, Brandt the winner of the 1971 Nobel Peace prize hangs over such observations.

Does he consider that he is still fighting for a cause? "I haven't changed," Mr. Brandt replies. "You know me well enough that I don't use such big words."

Deeply tanned, slender, joking,

smiling at his own jokes, seems more at ease with himself than at any time in many months, he turns to watch the World Cup soccer games on television. He chose to watch the match between Brazil and Scotland rather than the one between Chile and East Germany.

Turkey Lifts Its Ban on Opium Poppy

ANKARA, July 1 (AP).—

Turkish government announced today that it is lifting its ban on opium poppy cultivation. It is imposed in 1973 under pressure from the United Nations. Orhan Birgit, a government spokesman, said after a cabinet meeting that farmers would be allowed to resume poppy cultivation in six provinces and of a seventh, all in eastern Turkey.

He did not say what effect of the ban would be lifted. He said that Premier Bülent Ecevit will give a detailed explanation tomorrow of the government plan for lifting the ban.

In bringing pressure on the United States, Turkey said that 80 percent of the opium reaching American markets was produced in Turkish poppy fields.

Mr. Birgit said today that the government would take all possible measures to prevent the sale of the opium gum. But the ban, the legal justification for the growing of opium poppies, the gum's use in producing a medicinal morphine, U.S. pharmaceutical firms have complained of a shortage of medicinal opium since the ban.

The ban was politically popular in Turkey, especially among the 100,000 poppy farmers. The United States had given \$35 million to Turkey in 1971 to compensate farmers for this but little is thought to have reached the intended recipients.

The government decision was unexpected. Foreign Minister Turgut Gönül has frequently talked of the "social and national" problems suffered by farmers.

Some observers claimed that the government was having second thoughts about its poppy cultivation in view of Turkey's dispute with Greece over exploration rights in the Aegean Sea. They said Turkey might be unwilling to risk deterioration of relations with the United States at a time.

U.S. officials in Turkey do not reach immediately comment on the lifting of the ban.

Japanese Poll Shows Tanaka At New Low

TOKYO, July 1 (UPI).—

Premier Kakuei Tanaka's popularity has sunk to a new low of 31.2 percent, a nationwide survey conducted by a Japanese newspaper said today.

The Yomiuri Shimbun's survey on voters' reactions to the forthcoming election in the Diet's upper house showed that 56 percent of the Japanese people do not support the Tanaka cabinet, the newspaper said.

The survey showed the Liberal Democratic party and the Socialist party probably would maintain their present strength in the upper house, and the Communist party probably would gain more than double its strength. One hundred and thirty seats are up for election Friday.

Vow on Raids By PLO Seen

(Continued from Page 1)

The leftist daily As Safir said Lebanon prefers to have UN forces posted along its southern border with Israel instead.

Reaction by Rabin

LONDON, July 1 (Reuters).—Asked about the reports from Beirut, Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin said, "We will judge that by the facts on the ground."

If attacks by guerrillas from across the Lebanese border halted, he said, there would be tranquillity along that border. He had said earlier that Israel would seek to halt such attacks by hitting the guerrillas whenever and wherever possible, "even before they try to hit us."

Mr. Rabin, who left London today after attending an international Socialist meeting, said his talks with British Prime Minister Harold Wilson and Foreign Secretary James Callaghan had left him very encouraged. Certain misunderstandings of the past, such as differences over the arms embargo, had been cleared up.

He said he also detected signs of an improved attitude toward Israel among some other European countries.

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Canadian Politicians Shun Divisive Issue—Bilingualism

By William Borders

MONTREAL, July 1 (NYT).—Canada's language problem arouses so much emotion that the politicians have agreed informally to try to keep it out of the campaign for Saturday's election.

As Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau and his principal opponent, Robert Stanfield, leader of the Progressive Conservative party, campaign across the country, they are regularly asked: "What about Quebec?"

The question raises the issues of minority language rights, official bilingualism and French-English relations in general. Quebec, second only to Ontario in population, is not only a key province but also a campaign issue discussed all over the country. Its provincial government is debating the most comprehensive language legislation that it has ever considered.

Bill to Elevate French

The controversial measure would make French the province's official language. Eighty percent of the province's people speak it. Technically, the bill has nothing to do with national politics or with the politics of any other province. But it has become a topic of concern from Vancouver to Halifax.

"I oppose the bill because it denies the kind of Canada to which I have devoted my life," John Diefenbaker, the 78-year-old former prime minister, said at a recent political rally in Hamilton, Ontario.

He is in Quebec, the language bill has aroused protest from the English-speaking minority, who have been staging emotion-filled rallies against it.

Mr. Diefenbaker, now a member of Parliament in Mr. Stanfield's party, voted a common feeling in Ontario when he referred to the Quebec legislation as "fruit of the Trudeau tree."

Mr. Trudeau, a bilingual French-Canadian, is widely credited with—or accused of—having elevated the status of French in the federal government and having created a new French presence in Ottawa during his six years in office. The capital

observes a ban on the hunting of the fin imposed by the whaling commission.

Under the commission's rules, countries need only lodge objections within 90 days not to be bound by its measures.

At last year's meeting, both countries for the first time nullified three significant commission agreements by lodging objections. They exceeded the quotas set annually by the commission on the sperm and minke whales and refused to observe a phasing out of fin whaling in the Antarctic by 1978.

Growing Confidence

Growing confidence that the Soviet Union and Japan will now accede to the wishes of conservationists against their own whaling interests was widely shared among other delegates at the weekend meeting here.

"One of the great pluses of this meeting," a Western delegate said, "was the attitude of the Russians. They seemed quite prepared to accept more readily the conservationist measures being proposed. In fact, they were quite cooperative."

The Japanese, on the other hand, "stonewalled virtually everything," the delegate added. "But the strong tide running against their exploitation of the whale and the boycott of Japanese goods by American consumers must make them reconsider their attitudes."

Members of the commission are Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Britain, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Panama, South Africa, the Soviet Union and the United States.

Mr. Tindemans, who earlier today had talks with French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, said: "The results of our discussions will benefit France, Belgium and Europe."

His disclosure that he went into military problems with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was taken to mean that he discussed Belgium's interest in acquiring French Mirage aircraft.

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I Was Sent Here on a Purpose

No-Contest Plea, Bail Refused Accused Killer of Mrs. King

By Austin Scott

ATLANTA, July 1 (AP)—"My name is Servant Jacob," said the 23-year-old defendant who stood before the court accused of killing Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. He spoke clearly and without apparent emotion.

"I'm a Hebrew. I was sent here on a purpose, and it's partly accomplished."

Those words at a brief, heavily guarded preliminary arraignment, were the first publicly uttered by the accused assassin since he was taken from a church pew during the slaying of the Rev. Dr. King, yesterday, about 10:30 a.m. He shot three persons, two of whom died.

The 23-year-old black man says he is no longer Marcus Wayne Chenault, and no longer recognizes his earthly parents because he is serving "the God of Jacob."

His attorney said today that Chenault feels he really is Jacob, not just someone called upon to take up the name Jacob, but really Jacob of the Old Testament.

"Did God plant the mind of Jacob in him? Did the spirit of Jacob come into him? I don't know," said lawyer Randy Baine. "He says he is Jacob."

Plea Rejected

And, Mr. Baine said, he asked to plead no contest because former Vice President Spiro Agnew nixed that plea to a charge of income tax evasion just after he resigned.

"When I first saw him it was perfunctory in his mind," Mr. Baine said.

He refused to say who retained him to represent Mr. Chenault. "He said, 'Agnew pleaded no contest, and put himself on the mercy of the court. I want

to plead no contest and place myself on the mercy of the court, and this nation and the whole world will see I will get no mercy.'"

Mr. Baine tried to enter that plea today, to two counts of murder and one of aggravated assault. But City Court Judge E.T. Brock refused to accept it, and instead entered not-guilty pleas on all counts.

"Servant Jacob," who Mr. Baine said, defines Hebrew as "a black man serving the God of Jacob," was held without bail for action by a Fulton County grand jury.

"This God, the God of Jacob, informed him to come to Atlanta for the purpose of confronting Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.," Mr. Baine said. "He said he was aware of what he was doing, he was aware he was doing some shooting, but he was not aware that he had killed anyone."

Conspiracy Question

Mr. Baine said Mr. Chenault knew who Mrs. King was before he began firing. "His statement was the senior King was too far on the other side. Someone told him there's Mrs. King playing the organ, and a minute after that everything took place."

Atlanta police say they have no evidence of a conspiracy. Mayor Maynard Jackson, who believes Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s assassination in April, 1968, was a conspiracy, says he doesn't know. Mr. Chenault's own statements are conflicting.

"He impressed me to be sincere in his statements; I think he believes what he's saying," Mr. Baine said.

"He said he didn't belong to any organizations, or groups... He also stated no one knew what his mission was. He placed no confidence in any other person. He had to do it himself, no living person aided or assisted him."

But the Rev. Ralph David Abernathy, who was visiting one of his Southern Christian Leadership Conference staff members in jail after leading a series of demonstrations last week, said when Mr. Chenault was brought in, he was "very positive" about a conspiracy.

"He said I was on the list," Mr. Abernathy said. "He said there was a conspiracy to get us all... to get all the civil rights leaders."

Nixon Statement

NEW YORK, July 1 (AP)—President Nixon today termed the killing of Mrs. King a tragic and senseless act, but said he was saddened by it.

A presidential spokesman told newsmen of the President's feelings shortly after the Nixon's arrival at Minsk on their Russian trip.

In Reply to White House Brief

Jaworski Defends Jury's Action on Nixon

(Continued from Page 1)

were filed by the opposing counsel on June 21. Today's filings were "reply briefs."

Mr. Jaworski argued that a President who has been named to part of a criminal conspiracy cannot invoke executive privilege in refusing to surrender evidence involving the conspiracy.

But, Mr. St. Clair, in his brief today, declared that the President could not be made subject to judicial orders because, "if he could be enjoined, restrained, indicted, arrested or ordered by judges, grand juries or courts, these individuals would have the power to control the executive branch. This would militate the separation of power and co-equality of the executive."

The President's Time

Mr. St. Clair also repeated his argument that the grand jury had no constitutional power to name Mr. Nixon as an unindicted co-conspirator in the cover-up. By doing so, it was causing the President to spend time on his defense that he would normally have spent on his public duties, Mr. St. Clair argued.

But Mr. Jaworski took exception to that stand, stating that any citizen may be named as an unindicted co-conspirator if the information warrants it and there is reason to make an exception for an incumbent president.

"We realize that the President is entrusted with awesome powers and responsibilities regarding his full attention," Mr. Jaworski told the court.

Not 'Equally Burdensome'

"While an indictment would require the President to spend time preparing a defense, and thus would interfere to some extent with his attention to his public duties, the course the grand jury has followed here in naming the President as an unindicted co-conspirator cannot be regarded as equally burdensome," he added.

The special prosecutor also denied that the grand jury had acted as a "back-door route" for transmitting evidence to the House Judiciary Committee impeachment inquiry.

"The record shows," he told the court, "that both the grand jury and the special prosecutor have been sensitive to the President's position and have endeavored to avoid unnecessary interference with the constitutional processes being pursued simultaneously by the House Judiciary Committee."

The special prosecutor also had argued that the President, by releasing edited transcripts of some of the tapes, had weakened his claims of executive privilege.

The White House witnesses who now will appear before the panel include: William French Smith, former attorney for Mr. Nixon, who personally received the hush-money payments; Paul O'Brien, an attorney for the Committee to Re-Elect the President; former U.S. Attorney General John Mitchell and former White House chief of staff H.R. Haldeman.

Other witnesses who will be questioned include former presidential counsel John Dean, 3d, Mr. Nixon's chief accuser; former presidential aides Alexander Butterfield, who first made public the existence of the White House taping system, and Charles Colson and Nixon Re-Election Committee official Frederick LaRue. Mr. Butterfield will be questioned tomorrow.

Meanwhile, President Nixon's former personal lawyer, Herbert Kalmbach, surrendered to federal marshals today to begin serving a 6-month-to-18-month sentence for campaign finance violations.

Kalmbach pleaded guilty Feb. 25 to the charge of promising an ambassadorship in return for a substantial contribution to the Nixon re-election campaign and was sentenced June 17.



IRISH VISITORS—U.S. Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., and his son, Edward Jr., chatting with Irish Premier Liam Cosgrave in Dublin before continuing their trip.

Kennedy Takes His Ailing Son Into Irish Countryside

DUBLIN, July 1 (AP)—Sen. Edward Kennedy picked up his only son at a Dublin hospital today and drove off with the 12-year-old boy to the west of Ireland, in quest of peace and quiet.

"We're looking forward to a few days in the countryside," the Democratic senator from Massachusetts said. When newsmen asked their destination, he replied: "Somewhere

in the Galway area, but don't try to find us."

He smiled and then left with the boy, Edward Jr., who, according to the father, was "anxious to rejoin his friends."

Young Teddy, as the son is called, fell ill last Thursday while on a vacation cruise on the River Shannon with five school friends and a teacher.

The boy was treated here for side-effects from the medication he has received since his

right leg was amputated on Nov. 17 to arrest bone cancer. The teacher said Teddy Jr. is "very well. He's in better spirits than I've seen him all week."

The senator, after his flight from Boston, drove with a police motorcycle escort from the Dublin airport to St. Vincent's Hospital. From his fourth-floor private room, the boy saw the senator arrive. He waved and shouted to his father.

Hunt Denies Contact, Young Asserts One

Two Differ on Ehrlichman Break-In Role

WASHINGTON, July 1 (UPI)—Convicted Watergate conspirator Howard Hunt Jr. testified today that he had no ties with John Ehrlichman in planning the September, 1971, break-in at the office of Daniel Ellsberg's former psychiatrist. However, David Young, allegedly another key figure in the burglary-planning team, testified that Mr. Ehrlichman, then President Nixon's chief domestic-affairs adviser, knew a month in advance about the proposed break-in.

Hunt, the acknowledged leader of the team that actually carried out the intrusion into the psychiatrist's office, testified for the second day about Mr. Ehrlichman's role—or lack of one—in the burglary case. His testimony and Mr. Young's were highlights at today's session of the trial of Mr. Ehrlichman and three others on charges of plotting the break-in.

"You had absolutely no relationship with Ehrlichman, did you?" William French Smith, Mr. Ehrlichman's lawyer, asked Hunt today.

"No relationship whatsoever," said Hunt, who at the time of the break-in was a White House confidant.

During cross-examination of Hunt, Mr. French asked whether Hunt, Liddy, and "plumbers" codirectors Young and Egli (Bud Krogh Jr.) were "primarily involved in the planning of the break-in."

"Correct," Hunt replied.

Mr. Young testified that he discussed with Mr. Ehrlichman, a month before the 1971 break-in, a plan for a "covert operation" against Mr. Ellsberg.

Testifying under immunity, and in public for the first time, Mr. Young said that he and Krogh met with Mr. Ehrlichman about Aug. 8, 1971.

He said a suggestion had been made by Hunt that perhaps some way of getting a handle on a problem we perceived we had was to have a covert operation to examine the files held by Ellsberg's psychiatrist.

"Ehrlichman's response was simply to say that let's think about it. He neither approved nor disapproved," Mr. Young testified.

The prosecution backed up Mr. Young's testimony by introducing a series of memorandums as evidence that Mr. Ehrlichman lied when he said he was unaware of a psychological study of Mr.

Ellsberg until after the "plumbers' burglary."

The memo, addressed to Mr. Ehrlichman and prepared by two aides, told of such a study by the CIA and of White House efforts to "obtain more material of this nature."

On a memorandum of Aug. 11, 1971, Mr. Ehrlichman allegedly wrote "approved" and his initials alongside a reference to an operation that was then known as "Hunt-Liddy Special Project No. 1."

Mr. Young said Mr. Ehrlichman's handwritten notation said that the operation was approved "if done under the assumption that it is not traceable."

One of the first memorandums, dated July 30, 1971, noted: "We have instructed the CIA to do a thorough psychological study on Ellsberg."

On Aug. 20, an eight-page memorandum told Mr. Ehrlichman that the CIA study was disappointing because so little information was available.

HEW Is Seeking U.S. Curbs on Cigarette Content

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP)—Ten years after the U.S. surgeon general's report that smoking can be dangerous to health, the secretary of health, education and welfare has for the first time requested authority to regulate the safety of cigarettes.

The secretary, Casper Weinberger, asked Congress Friday to "consider legislation providing this department or some other appropriate agency with the authority to set maximum permissible levels of hazardous ingredients in cigarettes."

Mr. Weinberger said that a 1974 U.S. government report to Congress, "The Health Consequences of Smoking," confirms findings of the surgeon general's assessment 10 years ago that "cigarette smoking is a serious health hazard."

Swiss Court Rejects Algeria Bid To Recupate FLN 'War Chest'

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, July 1 (AP)—The Swiss Supreme Court today rejected Algeria's bid for the supposed war chest of the Algerian National Liberation Front, spirited out of the country 12 years ago by Mohamed Khider, the front's former treasurer, who was later assassinated.

In a unanimous ruling, the five-judge court decided that Algeria has no claim to the 41,796,000 francs (about \$13.2 million) deposited with the Geneva-based Banque Commerciale Arabe by Khider. The bank says Khider paid the money into a personal account and withdrew it by 1964.

The decision, which reversed a Geneva superior court decision followed more than six years of litigation. It ordered the Algerian government to pay court costs totaling \$26,000, and reimburse the bank for legal fees it incurred.

Khider, once secretary-general of the FLN, broke with other Algerian leaders in 1962 and moved to Switzerland. Four years later, Swiss authorities expelled him for publicly assailing Algerian leaders. He was killed under mysterious circumstances in Madrid in January, 1967. The case remained unresolved.

A lawyer for the bank's Syrian president, Zophel Mardam, said the bank considered Khider the real owner of the money and "not the FLN, which at the time had no legal existence and was internally divided."

Another lawyer, representing the bank, told the court that Khider's widow had fully accounted for the funds to Algerian officials. "No Algeria must know well where the money really is today."

Unlawful Restraint of Trade Charged

N.Y. Indicts Mobil Oil in Trust Violations

NEW YORK, July 1 (UPI)—Mobil Oil Corp. was indicted today on charges that it violated the state's anti-trust laws.

A one-count indictment handed up by a New York County grand jury charged that Mobil, the country's third largest oil company, forced its dealers to buy tires, batteries and other accessories only from the company under threat of losing their dealers' licenses.

The criminal suit does not name any individuals at Mobil. It convicted the company could be fined \$50,000.

Pleas Not Guilty

Mobil pleaded not guilty to the charges in State Supreme Court this morning. A statement issued by the company, which was notified Friday that an indictment was pending, but not the specific charges, said "While we've just seen this indictment for the first time this morning, Mobil is confident that it has not violated the state's anti-trust law and that the courts will exonerate us of any wrong-doing."

A hearing on the case was set for Sept. 8.

The indictment is the first criminal charge to grow out of an investigation begun by the state attorney general's office last fall. In December, seven oil companies—Mobil, Texaco, Exxon, Shell, Gulf, Amoco and Sunoco—were cited for a "systematic and common course of conduct in eliminating, or attempting to eliminate, or at least severely limit, price competition."

In addition, Mobil was charged in a civil suit with essentially the same violations of anti-trust laws as the criminal case filed today.

The seven big companies moved in state court to quash the complaint and the case went all the way to the Court of Appeals, the state's highest court, which declined to dismiss the charges.

Heating Oil Charge

In February, Shell Oil Co. and three of its affiliates were charged with deliberately withholding home heating oil from the New York market in order to sell it at higher prices. At the same time Attorney General Louis Lefkowitz said he had asked for a grand jury investigation of oil company activities in the state.

The indictment returned today charged that Mobil "attempted, by means of threats, to coerce" some of its dealers to buy the auto accessories, "even though the prices charged by defendant for such articles were higher than the prices for which such articles could be purchased elsewhere."

The indictment was actually voted by the grand jury on May 6, but it was not opened until this morning. A spokesman for the attorney general's office gave no reason for the delay. "These things are totally in the grand jury's hands," he said.

The investigation, which has subpoenaed records from many oil companies in the state, is continuing. There have been reports that other indictments will be handed down soon, but there has been no confirmation.

PHNOM PENH, July 1 (AP)—Government troops cleared a 300-yard stretch of Highway 5 north of Phnom Penh early today and relieved 500 soldiers who had been trapped in the town of Kompong Luong, the Cambodian command said.

The operation is part of a 5,000-man government drive up Highway 5 and along the western side of the Tonle Sap River to open a route for food convoys to Phnom Penh from the ricefields of northwest Cambodia.

Seven Khmer Rouge were reported killed. No government casualties were reported.

In South Vietnam, the military command reported more hard fighting in the infiltration corridor 25 miles north of Saigon near Ben Cat but said government forces had been unable to advance.

It was the 46th day of fighting in the region, and the command said two government soldiers and 12 North Vietnamese were killed and 22 government men were wounded.

NASA Launches 54 Missiles in A 24-Hour Blitz

WALLOPS ISLAND, Va., July 1 (AP)—U.S. scientists yesterday said they had succeeded in launching 54 small research missiles in 24 hours. The missiles will test the upper atmosphere at the 100-mile level.

Dr. Russ Philbrick, scientific coordinator for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Project Aladdin, said there were some setbacks, however, including the fiery disintegration of a rocket.

The last of the 54 rockets was fired 20 minutes behind schedule. Technicians said 41 of the 54 shots were listed as successes, eight as partial successes and five were failures.

More than 100 scientists from the United States, Canada, Britain and Germany observed the launches from six pads at this remote NASA base. The missiles ranged from 4.12 feet to 25 feet long and carried payloads of chemicals and electronic gear to probe the upper atmosphere.

Iran has agreed to buy two reactors from the United States. Last week it agreed to buy five from France and is negotiating to buy two others from Canada.

Although Iran has large reserves of gas and oil, Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi wants to switch to nuclear power to save the resources.

Art Theft in Italy

BRESCIA, Italy, July 1 (Reuters)—A 17th-century painting of the Last Supper by the Italian artist Palma the Younger, valued at about 30 million lire (\$30,000), was stolen Saturday from a church near here, the police reported.

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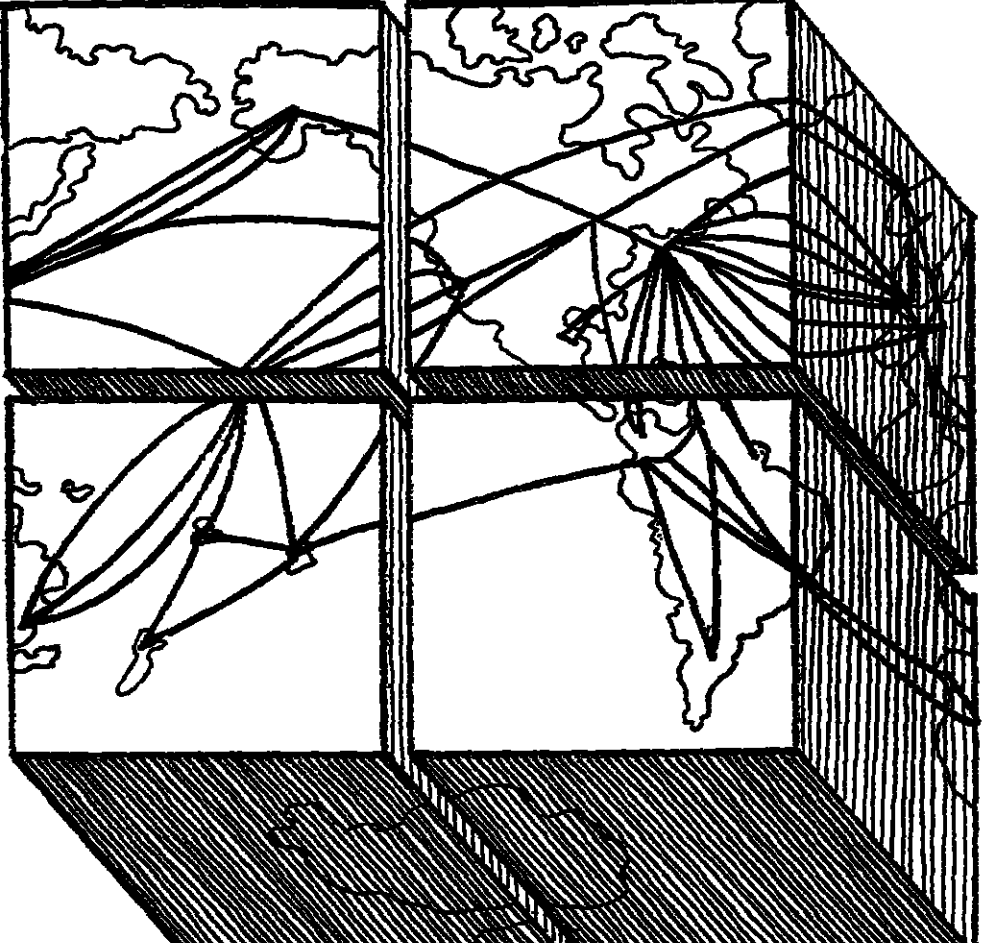
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Tragic Absurdity

On its face, the murder of Mrs. Martin Luther King Jr., as she played the organ in church, is the reduction to tragic absurdity of the present cult of violence. Whether the killer acted upon the private instructions of his private god, or whether he was part of a conspiracy against certain black leaders, the deed can only shame him and whatever cause a sick mind could associate with his act.

Yet despite, or rather because of, its apparent irrelevance to any conceivable human goal, the shooting in Atlanta's Ebenezer Baptist Church holds its own moral. Mrs. King was the shyly famous mother of a famous son, himself gunned down in the interest of some allegedly public purpose. What distinguishes her death from that of the Israeli mother and her little children at the hands of Palestinian terrorists at Nahariya? Or the many who have died in Northern Ireland from bomb blasts and gunfire? Or, to go back in time, to the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife by young Gavrilo Princip in Sarajevo, 60 years ago, which touched off the first global war?

It will be said, of course, that the Palestinians and the Ulstermen, that Princip and his associates, were battling for principle, that their acts were acts of war, noble in purpose, on behalf of this, that or the other suffering people. Governments and political movements honor the perpetrators, men and

women of social conscience analyze the roots of their actions and find in themselves more sympathy for the criminals than for their victims. And so the mood spreads, the mood in which private judgment can be honored above the laws that society has created for the common good.

Before Mrs. King's death gave bitter confirmation of his conclusions, Bayard Rustin, a thoughtful and distinguished leader in the U.S. civil rights movement, condemned the "romantic speculation and thoroughly confused thinking" aroused by the Symbionese Liberation Army as evidence of the fact that "society seems to be increasingly tolerant of violent acts, as long as they are committed in the name of social justice."

Today there are more instruments for achieving social justice through peaceful means than at any other time in human history. That justice has not, of course, been attained—but it is also true that justice is largely in the eye of the beholder. What is right to one is wrong to another. Who is to decide? Each individual has his own private responsibility to determine what is right or wrong; he does not have the moral authority, and should not have the social permission, to enforce that right at gunpoint, whether by killing, kidnapping or theft. And it is a primary obligation of every civilized society to see that no excuse of despair or aspiration is used to justify private war. For private war only spreads the hell and increases the threat of public war.

Trade, Détente...

The evolving accommodation between the United States and the Soviet Union reflected in the Nixon-Brezhnev summit meeting in Moscow has taken both countries a goodly distance from their starting point in January, 1971, when Mr. Nixon wrote his first personal letter as President to the Soviet leader. But it would be an error to forget the fundamental transaction that initiated this "era of negotiation" between the two superpowers and helped shape the Kremlin foreign policy that was announced, along with a new five-year plan for the economy, at the Soviet Communist party congress in March of that year.

In that transaction, the Kremlin's primary motivation in offering détente was to obtain American technology, trade, credits and managerial skill to advance the Soviet Union's lagging economy and living standards. President Nixon offered economic exchanges as the quid pro quo for détente—and for the Soviet cooperation that détente implied, in such matters as ending the Vietnam war.

Full implementation of that agreement, which was embodied in indirect form in the May, 1972, summit communiqué, has been blocked by the Jackson Amendment, originally sponsored by 76 senators, which in effect would make U.S. trade and credits conditional on free emigration from the Soviet Union. Soviet concessions, many negotiated by the administration's "quiet diplomacy," have eroded some of Sen. Jackson's support, but Mr. Nixon's most delicate task during his visit to Moscow will be to seek further compromises between the Kremlin and the Jackson positions to open the way for passage of the pending trade bill.

Jewish emigration, which rose to a rate of over 30,000 a year, has now dropped back to about 2,000 a month and Moscow evidently has indicated a willingness almost to double it. Many senators want not only a higher rate but, perhaps even more important, a halt in harassment of those who apply for exit visas and rapid resolution of a number of hardship cases.

...and Emigration

Secretary of State Kissinger framed the issue for the Senate in his predeparture press conference when he asked whether it was wise, whatever skepticism there is about détente and arms control negotiations, for "every positive incentive for restrained conduct" by the Soviet Union to be "systematically closed off." Do the critics of détente want to return to confrontation and tension? The country clearly does not.

Nevertheless, it is incomprehensible that the Soviet government makes Mr. Nixon's task with the Senate more difficult than necessary by refraining from some gestures which it could easily make. The emigration issue involves not only Soviet Jews who wish to go to Israel, but a dozen so-called "dual nationality" cases involving U.S. citizens long resident in the Soviet Union who wish to return home and hundreds of Soviet citizens who wish to be reunited with their families in America.

About a third of those on a list of 660 names handed to Soviet officials a year ago

have now received exit visas. There is no reason why the others should not be permitted to leave in the wake of the summit conference if Mr. Nixon will forcefully put this case to Mr. Brezhnev.

The President and Mr. Kissinger have been right to point out that Americans cannot expect their government to bring about the transformation of the Soviet system into a democracy as the price for détente and trade. The hope must be that liberalization will follow détente; it is more likely to be prevented than accelerated by excessive outside pressure, as Soviet dissident historian Roy Medvedev long has argued.

But the trade-emigration stalemate clearly has reached the point now where a major effort must be made on both sides to find an accommodation. Secretary Kissinger appears to be ready to force the issue in the Senate on his return from Moscow. He will need more help than yet has been forthcoming from the Soviet government to do so successfully.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Priorities in Ethiopia

The new men in control of Ethiopia are now talking about trials for government ministers they have just deposed. But there's a far more important priority than settling old scores: Start tackling the famine that has killed thousands of men, women and children, stop biting the hands that are trying to feed the hungry. The Royal Air Force recently flew to Ethiopia with ten trucks urgently needed for food distribution. They were charged £800 in landing fees. The Germans have been charged duty after transporting free Common Market grain. Two American planes loaded with grain turned back when presented with a similar bill. Now the Ministry of Overseas

Development is to send ten more trucks worth £75,000 to Ethiopia. It's the least we can do and Britain does not expect Ethiopians to go down on their knees. But neither does the country expect another bill.

—From the Daily Mirror (London).

Soviet-Indonesian Ties

The postponement of [Foreign Minister Adam] Malik's visit to Moscow at the request of the Soviet Union is interesting. Was this caused by their preoccupation of welcoming President Nixon or did they want to wait for a new political policy in Indonesia? Certainly, there was a political reason behind the postponement.

—From Kompas (Jakarta).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 2, 1899

LONDON—From dispatches received here last night, the Transvaal situation seems a little more serious. The People published a story, which it has received from two merchants in Pretoria, that the Boers are quite prepared for war that they look upon war as inevitable, and the only question they ask themselves is how soon. It seems that they are quite confident of beating the British.

Fifty Years Ago

July 2, 1924

PHILADELPHIA—The conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Peoples, a Negro organization, urges Negroes to support the third-party movement of Sen. La Follette as a step towards political and economic emancipation. The organization accuses the Republicans and Democrats of encouraging the Ku Klux Klan and race discrimination and of failing to put an end to lynching.



Summitry as Usual With Fewer Frills

By Joseph Kraft

MOSCOW—When President Nixon came here for his first Moscow summit two years ago, the city had been spruced up in dozens of different ways. This time there has been no refurbishing.

That is a sign that the Russians now assess the President at lower value and may even be tempted to take advantage of his weakness. But it is also—and this is far more important, I think—an indication that Big-Two summit meetings have entered the realm of business as usual. Beyond any shadow of a doubt the Russians are fully informed of Mr. Nixon's troubles at home.

That fact is shouted from the rooftops, in effect, by a demure silence. Nobody official speaks of Watergate in public. But privately there's no holding the Russians. The first Moscow friend I saw on coming back here Thursday asked me as soon as we went off for a drink whether Nixon would "inevitably be impeached?" The next two asked if he had any support in the United States at all. After that I stopped counting.

Nobody Impressed

The show of strength which the President tried to make by stopping off at NATO headquarters in Brussels on the way to Moscow impressed nobody here. A journalist friend immediately observed that the French did not send their President.

A Russian economist pointed out to me that West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt had raised the issue of inflation at the NATO meeting as if it were as important as national security. "Inflation," the Russian said, "is the social stability of your country."

In keeping with the perceived vulnerability of the West on inflation, the Russians, when talking of trade, stress large projects to make available precisely those products which have been scarce—oil, natural gas, wood products. The ruble has been revalued against the dollar and, because of the unfavorable exchange rate, may not be very good hotel room here in Moscow costs \$12 a day.

Troubles Abate

Not only are Russians mindful of American weakness, but they also show an undoubted self-confidence. Not sprucing up Moscow for the summit is one sign. Another was a gratuitous hint from Party Secretary Leonid Brezhnev in his opening toast that he could help Mr. Nixon fight his battles at home against "those who oppose international détente, who favor whipping up the arms race and returning to the methods and mores of the cold war which

supposedly plagued Moscow in the past have clearly abated." General Secretary Brezhnev is said to have occasional bouts of flu and burials, but he has looked in the pink during this visit. His presence and behavior at the airport ceremonies welcoming Mr. Nixon left no doubt he was the top banana.

Two other problems which once agitated the Russians now seem to be under control. The Soviet leaders—as the release and deportation of various liberal and Jewish dissidents makes plain—now manage the internal opposition to the regime with sophistication.

The challenge from China, which made Russia seem psychotic last year, is obviously taken less seriously now. Leonid Rytkov, the chief Russian negotiator on the border dispute, has gone back

to Peking—presumably to resume negotiations. A Russian said airily of his visit, "We're just taking the temperature." Two referred to troubles ahead for Mao Tse-tung.

In these conditions, it is easy to see how Mr. Nixon could make a taste of the present summit meetings.

If he shut very high, if he tried for ambitious agreements, the Russians could easily take advantage of his bargaining weakness.

Possible Ploys

They could sign him up on a deal which would imply American acceptance of this country's harsh policies toward minorities, and many other Russian citizens. They could lure him into an arms deal which

would allow them to translate their superiority in the payed capability of nuclear weapons into a superiority in accuracy and numbers of warheads.

But Mr. Nixon can avoid these pitfalls. He will not get wound up in the concentration on setting forth general principles of trade, while leaving the details to other and future talks. Similarly, if he sets out the basic elements of an understanding on limiting qualitative developments in offensive nuclear weapons without spelling out exact details.

In short, the choice is between self-interest and national interest. Self-interest dictates dramatic personal diplomacy. But the national interest lies in avoiding drama, in playing it long, in having a summit as usual, leading to another summit as usual, and another and another.

Prices and Politics in Britain

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—A harried-looking woman pushed a ticket under the window of the change booth in the Notting Hill Underground station. "May I return it, please?" she asked politely. "I have waited 45 minutes for a train, and I cannot wait any longer." She was given her money back.

That little scene is one sign of the strains that inflation can cause in a society. London's once highly regarded subway system is in a state of visible decline. There are 30 percent fewer trains than a year ago; service on some lines is sporadic. The reason is that it is hard to hire enough drivers.

A train driver in the Underground makes \$120 a week, which until very recently was good industrial pay in Britain. But the cost of living has shot up so fast—and fastest of all in London—that men do not want the job. New employees are likely to be recent immigrants. It is a voice with an Indian accent that comes over the loudspeaker: "London Transport regret the delay."

Inflation is the obsessive concern of politicians and editors and ordinary people in Britain. That is not surprising, given the rate of price increases and the fear of worse. The American secretary of the Treasury, William Simon, said recently that United States inflation might still be as bad at the end of the year as 7.5 percent, "a horrendous situation." The most wishful hope around here is for a year-end rate twice as high as that. Prices have gone up 16 percent in a year. The

annual rate of increase over the last six months has been 22 percent.

Price changes at such a pace produce innumerable distortions in a society, disturbing settled expectations and relationships. But as successive British governments have discovered, stopping the process may be just as painful.

Edward Heath's Conservative government somehow got itself into a confrontation with the coal miners, and lost disastrously. The new Labor government is trying accommodation with the unions instead of confrontation, trying to judge them politically into being restrained in their demands. The result is something called the "social contract," in which the official union leadership has promised to be moderate.

Gloomy Line

The question is whether those words mean very much. Skeptics note that militant figures in the miners' union are already demanding a fresh 66 percent wage increase, and that railway union leaders have rejected any thought of asking for no more than enough to keep up with inflation. Moreover, automatic cost-of-living increase clauses that now cover a third of British workers are working to raise production costs every month.

Such considerations have led some professional observers here, including civil servants, to take an extremely gloomy line about the economic prospects. They fear that inflation may go up to even higher levels, toward what the economists call hyperinflation. There is some talk about the

possibility of a resulting political slide to the authoritarian right—in a search for order under some such figure as Enoch Powell.

Members of the government naturally reject the talk of approaching Armageddon. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Denis Healey, had an air of total calm as he discussed the outlook. "I am just back from meetings in the United States," he said, "and I can tell you that confidence is pretty strong in Britain."

Officials do not minimize the difficulties of dealing with inflation. After the quadrupling of oil prices last year, other commodity rises were an inescapable reality. Trade unions are so powerful in this country that they cannot be restrained without enormous political consequences.

But officials point out that inflation is terrible elsewhere, too—worse, for example, in Italy and Japan. They say that some inflation is a necessary price for economic growth, these days, and that it is better than the alternative of mass unemployment. They express the hope that society will find ways of adjusting to the new situation without upheaval.

"It is the optimism of possibility, not certainty," one man said. He and others argued that the Labor government's approach, tentative though it might appear, was better than any other drastic measures because it could maintain public consent.

And Recession?

The government must reckon with one other large danger—that of a recession on top of the price explosion. Business, already shaken by the inflation, has reacted with alarm to talk by left-wing Labor party economists of intentional large-scale devaluation of the pound. A stock market decline that started under the Tories has gone on in two years the market has lost half its value.

There is a race now between economics and politics. Prime Minister Wilson will want to call elections before the "balance of economic reckoning." That is most certainly means the early autumn. Many Labor people would like it sooner—which says enough about the mood of economic apprehension.

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U.S. Foreign Policy and A Fantasy

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—Life was said to be a game of chance, and chance is what the nuclear age has become. It is not nuclear reactors.

If delivered, the reactor Mr. Nixon promised to Egypt will be of substantial potential use to an Egyptian nuclear weapons program. The reactor will generate electricity, which Egypt could generate more easily in other ways, and in the process the reactor will produce plutonium, the best explosive material for nuclear weapons.

Egypt has a slight power shortage because the Aswan Dam is producing only 5 billion kilowatts, half its original projected capacity. If technical improvements increased the dam's output 10 to 12 percent, that would produce more power than the proposed reactor would produce.

Improvements to the dam would cost less than the approximately half-billion dollars the reactor would cost. Failing those improvements, or after them, it still would be cheaper for Egypt to use fossil fuel generators rather than a reactor.

Not to put too fine a point on it, there is some fossil fuel in the Middle East. But Egypt wants the reactor, not because she is desperate for electricity, but because she, perhaps more than any other nation, would enhance her strategic position by acquiring nuclear weapons.

The administration says it is confident it can devise safeguards to prevent the reactor from serving Egypt's nuclear aspirations. That is transparent nonsense.

Even if the safeguards imposed on Egypt were as strict as those currently imposed in the United States (which is unlikely), and even if such safeguards were adequate to prevent proliferation of nuclear weapons, which is far from certain, such safeguards still would not prevent a determined Egyptian to exploit the reactor for weapons purposes.

Suppose the United States brings its fuel rods home for processing, thereby extracting the plutonium from them here. Suppose the United States can prevent the Egyptians from "seed" the reactor with their own nuclear materials, thereby producing their own plutonium.

In that case, Egypt acquires her sovereignty, and take over the reactor.

Sent Packing

The Russians built the Aswan Dam for the Egyptians who, when it suited their purposes, sent the Russians packing. The Russians were not able to take the dam with them.

But there is an at least presentable, if not necessarily persuasive, line of reasoning why we should deliver the reactor. Consider a fantasy.

If an aggressive and slightly unstable fellow is inevitably going to get hand grenades to play with, there is some slight advantage in being his supplier of hand grenades. The supplier might gain some influence through the gratitude of the recipient.

Making a small sidestep from fantasy to foreign policy, that is the reason for giving the reactor, and that reason is as good as Wagner's music: it is better than it sounds. Although implausible, it may be the best hope we have.

Plutonium soon may be so readily available, and the knowledge of how to make weapons with it already is so widely disseminated, that a nation like Egypt, if determined to "go nuclear," will be able to do so even without owning a reactor.

For example, suppose King Faisal of Saudi Arabia decides he needs nuclear weapons to counter the threat of the Israelis. He might acquire them from Egypt, which would happen if, next winter, Italy is sinking beneath her sea of troubles and the king offers a generous aid-and-oil deal involving some plutonium from Italy's reactors.

It may be unreasonable to expect Egypt to be the last kid on the block to get a bomb to call her own. It also may be unwise for us to spend Egypt's way to becoming the first nuclear power in the most volatile region of the world.

But the truth may be that anything the United States does to prevent nuclear proliferation at this late date will be akin to locking the barn door after the horse has escaped and foaled. Yet the barn-door metaphor is misleading. It was the transnational forces of modern science, not any nation, that opened the barn door. And no nation could have locked it.

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Death Robbed Peron of Chance to Consolidate His Rule in Argentina

Buenos Aires (UPI)—President Juan D. Peron led a revolution in Argentina in the 1940s that questioned the status of the nation as a Latin American country, as revolutionary. Peron was overthrown by a coup in 1955 after his dramatic victories in 1946 and 1950. Peron then faced the challenge of proving he could come back again. It took him 12 years, but he returned in style. Last September, he won the presidency, knew with 62 percent of the vote.

Peronism included a new generation and sharper divisions and the President showed his concern with returning to his social revolution with his holding his movement together. The question at his death is whether the substantial measure of unity that he maintained can survive him.

Gen. Peron's recurrent ill health in the last year prevented him from carrying out a diplomatic venture that was typical of his family style—he was to have addressed the United Nations General Assembly and then had General Peron's death at the end of 30 years of anti-Americanism with a meeting in Florida with President Nixon. In internal politics, Gen. Peron had taken the turn to the right.

But if Gen. Peron's last, late return to the presidency was too short for him to achieve or define much, his earlier terms were crowded with innovations. Among them:

- Creation of a labor movement with great economic and political power, still a unique phenomenon in Latin America.
- Popularization of the Third World in international affairs. Gen. Peron called it "the third position" in his effort to put distance between him and the United States and the Soviet Union after World War II.
- Nationalization of the British-owned railroads. This accomplished a surge of nationalism that was able to swamp later suggestions that Mr. Peron had paid too big a price.

The one-time Fascist and life-long populist failed, however, at what seems to have been his greatest ambition—to create a coherent ideology. His followers called it Peronism and he called it Justicialism, but no one was ever able to define just what it was.

Peronists were too diverse to fit under another label. Today they include Fascists, conservative business and labor men, Marxists, democratic Socialists and guerrilla fighters of the left. They never agreed on a common program, but only on their common leader.

Back in office, he presided in a speech for institutionalizing the movement, because he said, "Unfortunately man has not managed to overcome time."

In the difficult sessions of political compromise after the armed forces' decision to let him return from exile, Gen. Peron stepped into control as though he had never left home.

At a press conference in November, 1972, in Buenos Aires, he answered with aplomb and figures all the questions that the long-primed foreign press could ask. Most of the data, about how well off Argentina was during his presidency, proved disputed on close reading, but it was an impressive performance for a man then 77 and long out of touch.

Talented Orator
Gen. Peron's appeal went beyond his talent as a speaker, although that explained a lot. He had a way of throwing in a word or phrase common to a distant region of Argentina and having it trilled the group to which that appealed, following up with a plea for their special understanding.

By the end of a speech of moderate length, he would have engaged much of the nation that was, and he seemed to know when to be authoritarian in a society that obviously responds to a figure of authority.

Gen. Peron was an accomplished athlete. He weighed more than 200 pounds, and at 6 feet was a head taller than most Argentines. From a balcony, he could lead an audience, as he



Eva Peron and the then president taking a military salute in Buenos Aires in July, 1952. One of her last photos.

might an orchestra. Often he moved himself to tears, and by the time he did, no eye was dry. Juan Domingo Peron was married three times but had no children. He was born in a Buenos Aires suburb. His parents, like most people of the capital, were of Italian descent. His college and career were military.

The young officers' first important assignment was to Italy in 1941 as an observer attached to an Alpine-riding unit. He came back in 1943, enthusiastic about Fascism, to join a group of officers, favorable to the Axis powers, in toppling the government.

Gen. Peron, then a colonel, asked for the Labor Ministry, which carried 1946 sessions at the time. Peronism in Argentina came with cattle and real estate, but growing industry had spawned a low-paid labor class, organizing haphazardly as offshoots of European syndical movements.

As champion of "the shirtless ones," Gen. Peron became the main power in the military government within two years.

Outed by Coup
In 1945, pro-Allied officers staged their own coup and Gen. Peron was sent to a Plata River island reserved for political prisoners. By then he had met an actress, Eva Duarte, who proved at least as charismatic with the workers as he did.

She helped lead the workers in revolt. They swarmed out of the riverfront slums, swam a feld stream, and then the capital's streets to demand freedom for "the leader."

Gen. Peron was freed and within a week he married Eva Duarte. His first wife had died of cancer, as would Eva seven years after her marriage.

Political factions from left to right joined in nominating Gen. Peron for the presidency in elections to be held in February, 1946.

The U.S. government was concerned by the Axis leanings in Argentina, even before the rise of Gen. Peron. As the election campaign heated up, the State Department issued a "blue book" compiled by Ambassador Spruille Braden to document compliance with the Nazis.

Stages Is Born
Gen. Peron made the book an issue to run on. "Bread and Freedom" was printed across the facade of Buenos Aires. Gen. Peron won 55 percent of the vote.

President Peron and Eva, who headed public welfare under a foundation bearing her name, began to spend the reserves that Argentine wheat, meat and wool exports had built up during the war.

Historians divide sharply on the overall impact of the Peron government, but many of them contend that the first term saw rapid enactment of changes needed to raise the dignity of the labor class and increase its participation in what had been a highly oligarchical government.

For the Peronists, a symbol of that oligarchy was the newspaper La Prensa, which the president seized toward the end of his first six-year term.

The next year, Eva died of cancer. Many Argentines fix that event as the point of downturn of the first Peron era. If some had considered him a dictator before, then, many so labeled him in the years that followed.

Streets Renamed
School curricula were altered to carry praise of the Peron; statues were raised and streets renamed in plazas throughout the country; dissent was not tolerated in the unions and the civil service was politicized.

The end came when the President challenged the conservative hierarchy of the Catholic Church. After he expelled a couple of priests and his followers put the torch to a couple of churches, Gen. Peron was excommunicated.

By most accounts, the military coup that deposed Gen. Peron in 1955 was supported strongly by church officials and by the numerically important university students. The latter had rebelled against the Peron's attempts to incorporate the autonomous universities into the Peronist movement. Independent professors had been purged.

Another factor in the fall was the decline in Argentina's foreign exchange reserves.

Throughout that Peron decade, he talked as a leader of his continent, and was a precursor of the now-common antagonists of American investment.

Yet Mr. Peron signed the first contract permitting U.S. oil companies to drill on lands set aside for the Argentine state monopoly. A successor who expanded on the Peron approach, Arturo Frondizi, is still widely alleged to have sold out to the gringos. Gen. Peron also invited Kaiser Industries to take a major role in creation of an auto industry in Argentina.

But after the anti-Peron coup, which was brief but bloody by Argentine standards, the accusations of anti-Peronism centered more on his sex life. The generals who took over formally accused him of having set up a 14-year-old courtesan in the presidential palace following Eva's death.

Gen. Peron was permitted to go into exile aboard a Paraguayan ship. He was dismissed from the army. La Prensa was returned to its owners, and all the streets named Peron were renamed.

Eva's embalmed body was stolen from the General Labor Confederation headquarters, where it had lain in state for three years, and taken secretly to Europe for anonymous burial. The biggest slogan on the walls ever since has been "Eva Lives!"

Gen. Peron left Paraguay for Panama, where he met Maria Estela Martinez, then a cabaret dancer and waitress, best known by the nickname Isabel.

Then dictator Marco Perez Jimenez was host to Gen. Peron in Venezuela. After the dictator was toppled, Gen. Peron moved to the Dominican Republic.

In 1960, Gen. Peron bought a luxurious home in Madrid, where he remained for 12 years. Through much of that time, the Peronist movement was outlawed at home. But Gen. Peron kept it together by prodigious letter writing, occasional mailed tapes, and audiences that he granted to favored envoys to Madrid.

Foreign correspondents, who stopped in with less frequency, were assured that one day he would return. A halfhearted attempt was aborted after his plane landed in Brazil in 1964.

Labor Movement
Through the lean years, Gen. Peron carefully controlled leadership of his sometimes-clandestine movement in Argentina. It survived through the General Labor Confederation, which neither military nor civilian governments could dominate.

But each time that a Peronist leader rose to such prominence as to suggest a possible alternative to Gen. Peron, he would see that the man was cut down. Usually a word from Madrid was sufficient to end the man's political career. Others are now named in a long string of unsolved murders of Peronist labor leaders, many of them having been accused of dealing too openly with management.

Mr. Peron's seeming obsession with keeping all leadership in his own hands has left the nation of 24 million with few visible leaders. Recurrent military interventions have not helped either. The military's longest period of direct rule began in 1966. A civilian president was deposed because the Peronists were expected to win a forthcoming election that they were being permitted to contest in a limited way.

Argentine Destiny
But three successive generals were unable to move Argentina toward the grandeur that most Argentines seem to be assured in their destiny. The bulk of the Peronist labor movement collaborated with management and, more or less directly, with the military.

More radical unions in the industrial center of Cordoba rebelled violently in 1969—a year that also saw the birth of revolutionary Socialist guerrilla movements. Some of the groups proclaimed loyalty to Gen. Peron. While in exile, he did not disown them.

The military concluded eventually that attempts to isolate the Peronists were futile. Gen. Peron returned to Argentina for one month in 1972. On the day of his departure, he forced his candidate for the elections on a conversion of the Peronist party. The candidate was Hector Campora, a dentist, who defined his qualification for the job as his total abstinence to "the leader."

Mr. Campora won and took office in May, 1973. In accord with a prior agreement, Gen. Peron returned from exile the following month.

Perhaps, Mr. Campora had showed too much independence. Or as Mr. Campora has suggested, Gen. Peron's assumption of the presidency had been worked out long since with the military. In any case, Mr. Campora remained.



Gen. Peron and his widow, Isabel, photographed in Rome during a stopover there in the winter of 1973.

ad, Gen. Peron's assumption of the presidency had been worked out long since with the military. In any case, Mr. Campora remained.

Gen. Peron was elected without much campaigning and despite his insistence on naming his wife as his running mate. She was considered by the movement's factions as unlikely to remain on the job if called and so they accepted her as a means of deferring the question of which faction was to dominate.

Mr. Campora has seemed to favor the leftist youth. Gen. Peron loosed a campaign against "Marxist infiltrators" into the movement.

He removed provincial governments linked to the left side of the movement, closed down newspapers that called for revolutionary action and voted to exterminate the Marxist People's Revolutionary Army (ERP).

On the international scene, Gen. Peron challenged the United States by insisting that Argentine subsidiaries of U.S. auto firms export to Cuba. He also made major trade agreements with the Soviet Union.

But the political troubles at home coupled with fragile health, prevented him from assuming the leadership role that many Latin diplomats expected.

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Arthur J. Moore Dies, Retired U.S. Methodist Bishop

ATLANTA, July 1 (AP)—Retired Methodist Bishop Arthur J. Moore sr., 85, a self-educated, former railroad hound who gained worldwide recognition for his religious leadership, died here last night.

Bishop Moore was a former president of the Worldwide Council of Bishops and the senior bishop of the United Methodist Church.

Bishop Moore served for 22 years as bishop of Georgia and also served as a bishop in Europe, Africa and Asia.

Bishop Moore, who retired in 1960, was honored last year when an anonymous donor gave Emory University \$12 million to finance a professorship in evangelism in his name.

Tony Fontaine

LOS ANGELES, July 1 (AP)—Singer Tony Fontaine, 47, who hit the charts with his recordings of "Cold Cold Heart" and "Swing Dat Clock" and then switched exclusively to gospel music after he was critically injured in an accident in 1957, died here yesterday of cancer.

Mr. Fontaine starred in an autobiographical film, "The Tony Fontaine Story."

For Decades, a Voice of Reason on Sex

By Nadine Brozan

NEW YORK, July 1 (NYT).—She has been honored and vilified, applauded and attacked, called too conservative by liberals and too liberal by conservatives. Now in her eighth decade, Dr. Mary Steichen Calderone still stands stalwartly as the voice of reason on the subject of sex and as the eloquent advocate of both its poetry and science.

She is celebrating a dual birthday today: her own 70th birthday and the 10th anniversary of SIECUS, the Sex Information and Education Council of the United States, the organization of which she is a founder and executive director.

"Seventy years old!" she exclaimed. "I can't wait to see what's coming next."

What came before was a series of detours leading to her crusade for sexual freedom and understanding. Daughter of photographer Edward Steichen and a student at Vassar College, she studied acting but "gave it up when I found I wasn't good enough."

She was married, had two daughters, one of whom died at 8, and was divorced. At age 34, she got her medical degree from the University of Rochester and later a master's of public health from Columbia University. In 1941, she was married to Dr. Frank Calderone, who has served as chief administrator of the World Health Organization. They had two daughters.

But the die was really cast in 1953, when she became medical director of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America, and she didn't organize SIECUS until she was 60.

"Most of us (SIECUS leaders and other authorities) believe in sexual evolution, not revolution," she said, conceding only that "all change is speeded up now." The evolution, she claims, began in 1910 "that is, for the women born in 1910, who grew up in the F. Scott Fitzgerald era. It's just that now more of us are doing more of the same things. And we're freer to talk about it and figure out what we're doing, why we're doing it, what we want, what our relative values are."

It was the need for humanization of sex that spurred Dr. Calderone and others to establish SIECUS as an education and information organization.

"The population control move-



Dr. Mary Calderone, who believes that "nobody can legislate for another human being. We can have no moral policemen."

NYT

ment was more interested in numbers and techniques, and I was more interested in people and human relationships," she explained.

The initial purpose of SIECUS

was "to establish human sexuality as a health entity," a goal Dr. Calderone said has been largely realized.

"When we first started, sex was taught in only three medical

schools, now it's taught in more than 100."

"The movement toward greater openness began in many places, but we rode the crest of a wave. We promote concepts, the idea of the wholeness of the person as a male or female."

"I now see in this country a strong core of people in all the professions and in the public for whom the word 'sexuality' has acquired great meaning, people I never would have met five years ago," she continued.

"Those people don't ever intend to let its meaning revert to a quick roll in the hay. Sex is not just a series of genital acts. It plays an integral part in all our relationships, not just in bed. It is the key to our being."

While Dr. Calderone rejoices in the enlightenment, she has no illusions about tasks that await about myths that must still be punctured.

"We're still a strongly antisex society. Fundamentally, we're scared, and still trying to repress others," she said, noting that she has been called "a moral degenerate" and an aging libertine by extreme right wing groups.

"And look at the report of the 1970 Federal Commission on Obscenity and Pornography," she went on. "That tells us more about our sexuality than anything else. That report (which recommended the abolition of restrictions on sexually explicit publications and films for adults) was rejected not only by the President but by 60 senators. Now do you think none of those senators ever bought anything obscene?"

"In the end, nobody can legislate for another human being," she said. "We can have no moral policemen... not even parents. Some of the most sexually active teen-agers I've met have been the children of clergy."

Without giving it that label, Dr. Calderone, a devout Quaker, is adamant about one form of morality: civil rights.

"We won't have civil rights until we have sexual human rights, until we understand, for instance, that the homosexual is not a rapist nor someone who suddenly chose his orientation at age 14 or 15. We won't have civil rights until we have adequate contraceptive care for minors, until we have free access to information for people of all ages, until we recognize the rights of the handicapped and the aging."

"The assumption that neither the aged nor the handicapped have the right to sexuality particularly angers her. "We desexualize anyone who is in an institution or dependent on others for care," she said. "Even on the outside, we tell the elderly that it's all over for them, that it's something to culminate in, in fact, men don't begin to lose their potency until they are 70, and women are active into their 80s."

"And we do this at a time of life when they're lonely. We make sex impossible by our attitudes—children are embarrassed and think they'll lose their inheritance—as well as our physical arrangements. The handicapped are in the same boat: We watch them like hawks. We're denying people their humanity."

JAZZ: Montreux Operas On a Blues and Gospel Note

By Henry Pleasants

MONTREUX, Switzerland, July 1 (NYT).—The opening nights of Montreux's 8th International Jazz Festival have been devoted not to jazz, but to blues and an innovation for Montreux, to gospel.

The star of the inaugural "heavy blues" program Friday was Muddy Waters, as he was two years ago, and by the end of his set when, inevitably, he "got his mojo working," the youngsters packing the Maison de Congrès were standing on their seats, joining in and clamoring for more.

Earlier in the evening they had relished the opportunity of hearing in the flesh for the first time two of the legendary figures of the mid-century Chicago blues scene, Junior Wells and Buddy Guy. Wells, who many years ago succeeded Little Walter as harmonicaist for "chaps" in blues terminology, in the Muddy Waters Band, surprised everyone on this occasion by doing as much singing as playing, and by singing very well, backed by Buddy Guy's oratorically eloquent and rhythmically compelling guitar.

With Waters's arrival, Wells deferred to the older man and joined with Guy in providing urgent, lyrical backing for such familiar classics as Waters's own "I'm a Howlin' Wolf," "Hoochie Coochie Man," "I'm a Man," and, of course, "Got My Mojo Working." Also in the backing group was bassist Bill Wyman, of the Rolling Stones. This was a last-minute casting, and an appropriate one, since Muddy Waters was the Rolling Stones' early idol and model, and toured with them often, as did both Guy and Wells.

"Gospel night" (Saturday) brought us "The Stars of Faith," surviving the death of Clara Ward; the 21st Century Singers, an attractive young gospel group from Nashville; and the Rev. Isaac Douglas, a stentorian-voiced, extroverted, irrepressible and apparently inexhaustible preacher and shouter working in and rather beyond the style of James Cleveland.

He was closer to the church, and to the blues, too, or rather rhythm-and-blues, than the Stars of Faith, who offered their familiar and, to me, dispiriting, concert caricature of what gospel once was and can still be, shrieking and screaming above an unending din of electric organ and grossly over-amplified piano.

The young audience was ecstatic. The Rev. Douglas kept shouting happily, "I've gotta church!" He may not have "had a church," but he certainly had a congregation. A remarkable Swiss gospel group, Les Compagnons du Jourdain, who sang for a religious service in the Maison de Congrès yesterday morning, may not have had so large or exuberant a congregation, but they had a better church.

Pros, Cons of Women Designers

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, July 1 (NYT).—Every time the fashion pendulum swings from stiff and structured to soft and supple, the designing cards change hands—from men to women.

This is what is happening now. After World War II, fashion was dominated by such male giants as Dior, Fath, Balenciaga, Balmain, Castillo, Cardin and Dessès. Schiaparelli tried a brief comeback and failed. The only woman designer of stature then—as now—was Madame Grès. Chanel re-opened in 1954 but it took three years for her to re-impose her style.

Today, women designers are back in force. Some are world stars, others minor celebrities. But their number is significant.

In England, since Mary Quant paved the way with miniskirts, two women have made it to the top. Jean Muir and Zandra Rhodes. London also has Gina Fratini and Laura Ashley. In Italy, the shining Missoni name really means Rosita Missoni, whose husband Vittorio helps with the colors.

The French list of women designers is long and keeps growing longer—Sonia Rykiel, Emmanuelle Khanh, Jacqueline Cassin (Orologio Bisi), Lion Bonfils, Christiane Bailly, Vicky Tiel and Renata.

The main difference between a man and a woman designer, as Karl Lagerfeld (Chloé) sees it, is that "a woman designs with herself in mind" then projects her own personality on other women. Whereas a man starts from a vision, his own concept of the ideal woman. In other words, women start from their own bodies whereas men work with a sketch book.

The woman who was most successful at designing for herself then imposing her style on other women was the late Coco Chanel. Since she was a beautiful woman, she had a deep-rooted sense of security that carried over into her designs. Women who wore Chanel clothes felt secure. An exception to the rule was Madeleine Vionnet, who never thought about herself when she worked because she hated her looks. "I only like tall and slender women," she once said, "and there I was, short and



Coco Chanel...her own style.

stubby. Yes, I did wear my clothes," she added, "but with indifference."

There is a lot to be said both for and against clothes by women designers. At best, they tend to be more thought out, more casual and more functional than those designed by men. They are also more comfortable. Jean Muir, for instance, always puts

pockets in her dresses to give shy women (such as herself) some place to put their hands.

Disadvantage

But there is a disadvantage. Since women designers only have one type of woman in mind—their own—the range tends to be more limited.

Clothes designed by women are strongly personal and easily identifiable. Jean Muir is tiny and reserved, which accounts for her pared-down look and subtle at times almost sad shades. Zandra Rhodes is flamboyant and witty—and she shows in her clothes. Sonia Rykiel does not have good legs, which is why, as she often said: "I prefer long skirts." Christiane Bailly tends to be moody which explains why, although she has done excellent clothes, she has never been able to impose a single style. Emmanuelle Khanh is a sporty type so it follows that culottes are among her best designs.

It boils down to timing. Now that women want soft, fluid clothes, women designers are having a field day. But sooner or later, the pendulum will swing in the other direction and then men designers will be back in the driver's seat.

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

The final new operatic production of the season at the Paris Opéra will be of Massenet's "Mignon," which will have its first performance July 2 and 3, with alternate casting in the principal roles. Serge Baudo will conduct. Jean-Louis Thamin is the stage director and Malais the designer. Jeana Cotrubas and Jeannette Piou alternate in the title part. Alain Vanzo and Jean Dupuy share the role of Des Grieux, and Yves Bisson and Robert Massard that of Lescaut. Subsequent performances are scheduled for July 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14 and 16. The theater will be closed from July 17 to Sept. 24, when it re-opens with a concert by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra under Sir Georg Solti.

The 1974-75 season of the Lyons Opera will open with a new production of Janacek's "Jenufa," conducted by Theodor Guschlbauer, staged by Ernst Pöschgen and designed by Jacques Rapp, and will include new productions of Rossini's "The Barber of Se-

villa," Mozart's "Così Fan Tutte," Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde," and Rameau's "Zoroastre." The first of two ballet programs will offer Rousse's "Bacchus et Ariane" and Stockhausen's "Hymnen," and the other will be devoted to Stravinsky, all in choreographies by Vittorio Biagi.

The first Algarve International Festival, a Port of which will run from Aug. 15 to 26, will include appearances by Mikis Theodorakis, with a preview of his new cantata in memory of Pablo Neruda: the Percussions de Strasbourg, with a Portuguese premiere of a work by Janis Xenakis; the organist Michel Chapuis, with a recital on an organ in Faro recently restored by the Gulbenkian Foundation; Juliette Greco, the harpsichordist Huguette Dreyfus, and a jazz evening with Bill Coleman. Details are available from Posto de Turismo, 10 Rua da Misericórdia, Faro, Portugal, or Casa de Portugal, 7 Rue Sculpe, 75009 Paris.

This notice is under no circumstances to be construed as an offering of these securities for sale or as a solicitation of offers to buy any of these securities, but appears solely for purposes of information.

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June 20, 1974

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JULY 2, 1974.

New Surplus in W. German Trade

WISSEADEN, West Germany, July 1 (Reuters).—West Germany achieved another huge foreign trade surplus of 4.881 billion deutsche marks in May, the Federal Statistics Office here announced today.

The surplus, up from 4.578 billion DM in April, was only slightly below the record of 5.073 billion DM of February this year.

Germany's continuing foreign trade successes come at a time when three of its Common Market partners, Britain, France, and

Five-Month Gain Is Double 1973's

Italy, are heavily in deficit in their trading balances.

The trade surplus for the first five months of 1974 rose to 22.734 billion DM from 11.524 billion DM in the same period last year.

Germany's foreign trade strength has been maintained despite a steep increase in the international value of the mark against an average of other currencies over the past two years and the higher price this country pays for oil, of which it is Europe's biggest importer.

The trade surplus is usually partly offset by a deficit on so-called invisibles—like tourism, transport, insurance, and remittances of cash to their home countries by foreign workers employed in Germany.

Profit Soars 116 Percent At Komatsu

But Losses Seen At Alfa, Aerospatiale

TOKYO, July 1 (AP-DJ).—Net profits of machinery maker Komatsu Ltd. soared 116 percent last year to 19 billion yen (\$87 billion) from 8.8 billion yen in 1972, the company reported today.

Consolidated sales and other revenue rose to 374.06 billion yen from 284.01 billion yen in 1972.

Writing in the company's annual report, Ryohichi Kawai, president, attributed Komatsu's favorable performance last year to a global need for construction machinery.

In Japan, he said, demand was extremely strong as a result of various civil engineering projects for urban and regional development and because of capital expenditures by Japanese industry.

Overseas demand stemmed both from civil engineering projects and from efforts to hasten development of natural resources and to expand food production.

Looking ahead, Mr. Kawai said the impact of Japan's tight money policy is expected to curb domestic demand, but overseas demand for construction machinery has continued to increase.

Aerospatiale Has Loss

PARIS, July 1 (Reuters).—Provisional accounts of Sté Nationale Industrielle Aéronautique for last year show a loss of about 450 million francs (\$94 million), compared with a loss of 13 million francs in 1972, informed sources said today.

Turnover rose 8 percent to 3.7 billion francs, the sources said.

The firm's civil aircraft division was the main source of the loss, according to figures in a report prepared for the workers' committee.

Alfa Romeo Deficit

MILAN, July 1 (AP-DJ).—Alfa Romeo, the Italian state-controlled auto maker, posted a loss of 930 million lire (\$14 million) in 1973 against profits of 2.6 billion lire the year before. It was the first deficit balance for Alfa Romeo in 10 years.

Directors of the second-largest Italian auto maker blamed higher costs of raw materials and of manpower for the deficit.

In 1973 raw material costs soared to 277 billion lire from 151 billion lire the year before, while manpower costs rose to 102 billion lire from 78 billion lire, Alfa Romeo said.

Production of automobiles totaled 136,000 units, up 54 percent from 1972. Overall sales topped 385 billion lire, up 18.9 percent.

Luxembourg Shuts Herstatt

LUXEMBOURG, July 1 (Reuters).—Luxembourg authorities today withdrew the operating license from Banque Herstatt Luxembourg, an affiliate of the collapsed Bankhaus Herstatt of Cologne.

Albert Dondelinger, head of the Banking Control Commission, told a press conference the bank would no longer be able to carry out its banking activities.

He said the main reason for the decision was that the West German Gerling Insurance group, principal shareholder of Banque Herstatt Luxembourg, was refusing to give additional funds to it.

He reaffirmed an earlier statement that investigation of the bank's accounts had revealed no irregularities.

But his affairs had been managed in Cologne and not on the spot in Luxembourg and this long-distance management was contrary to Luxembourg banking laws, he said.

Gerling Bank Reopens

COLOGNE, July 1 (AP-DJ).—Gerling Global Bank, a member of the Gerling group, reopened its doors today after remaining closed last Thursday and Friday to stock up its cash, a Gerling spokesman said.

Gerling Global had closed its doors after Bankhaus Herstatt, which is 81.4 percent owned by the Gerling group, collapsed following sharp losses on the foreign exchange market.

The Gerling spokesman said Global Bank now has enough cash reserves to meet any and all customer withdrawals. He added, however, that the withdrawal volume so far was less than had been expected.

Hans Gerling, shortly before Herstatt collapsed, personally acquired the 55 percent share held by Global Bank in Herstatt, when it became known to him that Herstatt seemed to be heading for trouble, the spokesman said.

The spokesman said that in order to insure that Global Bank would not be drawn into the whirlpool of Herstatt's failure, Mr. Gerling and the chairman of West Deutsche Landesbank (WDL), Ludwig Poullin, have arranged a long-term cooperation agreement.

This includes a "practically unlimited line of credit" for Global Bank to help prevent a chain reaction and to reaffirm the depositors' confidence in the bank, the spokesman said.

Brighter Outlook Is Forecast For Leading OECD Countries

By Jack Aboul

PARIS, July 1 (AP-DJ).—The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) expects its six major member nations to register higher growth in gross national product, a slower rate of inflation and a narrower trade deficit during the first half of 1974.

Reliable informants say this will be the gist of the 24-member organization's half-year report on short-term prospects to be released later this month.

GNP for the six nations (the United States, West Germany, France, Britain, Japan, and Italy) is set to grow at an annual rate of 3.7 percent during the first half of 1974, compared with an estimated 0.5 percent for all 1974.

Italy is set to have zero growth, compared with 3.2 percent in 1974. Japan will have the highest growth with 7.2 percent (1.6 in 1974), followed by France 4.2 percent (4.7), Germany 4.2 percent (2), the United States 3 percent (0.5), and Britain 12 percent (minus 3 percent in 1974).

Inflation in the six nations is expected to drop to an annual rate of 10.2 percent during the first half of 1974, compared with an estimated 15 percent in 1974. However, only two countries—the United States and Germany—will have inflation at a rate less than 10 percent.

Britain is on top of the list with an expected 18 percent inflation, compared with 14.5 in 1974. Japan is second with 16.7 percent (24.7 in 1974), followed by Italy 11.7 percent (18), France 18 percent (12.5), Germany 9.5 percent (9), and the United States 7.7 percent (10).

With the exception of Germany, which is expected to have a trade surplus of \$1.5 billion, compared

with a deficit of \$1.5 billion in 1973, Japan is second with 16.7 percent (24.7 in 1974), followed by Italy 11.7 percent (18), France 18 percent (12.5), Germany 9.5 percent (9), and the United States 7.7 percent (10).

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

U.S. Utilities Cut Nuclear Plans

Construction plans for two major nuclear generating units valued at \$1 billion were canceled by the Consumers Power Co. of Michigan. At the same time, Boston Edison Co. deferred the planned construction of a nuclear generating unit. Difficulties in raising capital for the project were cited by Consumers Power, while Boston Edison said conservation efforts of its customers had made future growth and needs uncertain. According to industry sources, the decisions of the two utilities represent a significant setback to the growth of nuclear-generated electricity in the United States. The actions follow similar developments, including conventional fossil-fuel generating units, in recent months, a number of which have been delayed or dropped entirely. "The developments have caused some industry observers to voice fear of a shortage of generating capacity during the 1980s. It takes about five years for the construction of a conventional generating unit and seven to 10 years for a nuclear unit."

NYSE Expected to Hold Hours

A key New York Stock Exchange committee is expected to report to the exchange board that it is against extending trading hours by a half hour, to 4 p.m. local time, industry sources disclosed to AP-DJ Jones. The recommendation against stretching the trading hours is slated to be made at the board's July 11 monthly meeting. A committee studying the matter, to see if extending the schedule would increase sagging Big Board trading volume which at 1.7 billion shares so far this year is off 15 percent from a year earlier and 23 percent from two years before, is understood to indicate that stretching trading time would be "a bad risk." Several large financial institutions that supply big chunks of trading volume were "violent"

opposed" to the idea because it would delay daily computations of their portfolio values, one source said. Apparent inability to resolve two other related problems—daily newspaper headlines and the labor situation on the Big Board floor—also played an important role.

Westinghouse Confronts Credit Line

Westinghouse Electric Corp. has made arrangements to convert its open bank lines of credit into a \$500-million six-year contractual bank credit agreement. Westinghouse says this credit facility will permit borrowing on a revolving basis during the first three years with a three-year term loan to follow. It did not disclose any other details of the credit agreement. Last week, Westinghouse stock dropped sharply when rumors circulated that the company "was having financing problems. The company had called such rumors 'irresponsible and unfounded.'"

Banks Top U.S. Growth Rates

Commercial banking led U.S. nonindustrial concerns in asset growth last year as combined assets of the 50 largest bank holding companies and banks rose 23 percent to \$439 billion, Fortune magazine reports in its July issue. Fortune magazine reports in its July issue. Citicorp, parent of New York's First National City Bank, was top earner among the banks and bank holding companies, with \$252 million in net income, after securities transactions and extraordinary gains or losses were taken into account. Citicorp, with \$44 billion in assets at the end of 1973, was second to the parent of San Francisco's Bank of America, BankAmerica Corp., which registered assets of \$42.4 billion. Fortune notes that none of the nonindustrial groups posted earnings growth as high as its 500 leading U.S. industrialists, whose combined net income was up 39 percent last year.

Projection May Be Cut by 100 Million Bushels

Bad Weather Seen Hitting U.S. Soy Crop

CHICAGO, July 1 (AP-DJ).—Cold, wet weather, which earlier cut prospects for bumper corn and other crops, is threatening to trim the U.S. soybean harvest.

Growers, traders, agronomists and state government officials surveyed do not see any change on the basis of the present outlook of harvesting a 1.53-billion-bushel soybean crop, as projected last week by the Agriculture Department.

Many of those surveyed expected this year's crop to be closer to 1.4 billion bushels, about 100 million bushels below the government indication and more than 10 percent below last autumn's record 1.57-billion-bushel harvest.

That could mean tighter soybean-meal supplies, possibly higher costs for livestock and poultry producers and ultimately higher prices for meat, milk, eggs, margarine, shortening and other products made from soybean oil.

However, crop experts do not see a return to the record prices of more than \$12 a bushel for soybeans and \$9 1/2 cents a pound for oil paid last summer, when it appeared that the United

States was about to run out of soybeans.

But because consumers still are paying near-record retail prices for oil products, the observers reason that any tightening of supplies that raises prices from current levels of about \$4.80 a bushel for soybeans and \$3 3/4 cents a pound for oil also would influence consumer prices.

As expected, farmers' soybean plantings topped original projections because weather delayed corn and cotton planting; soybeans generally can be planted successfully later than the other two crops. But the weather this year also delayed soybean plantings well beyond deadlines for good yields, the observers say, which could mean that the gains from increased average

U.S. Farmers Reap Benefit Of Withholding Wheat Crop

By Seth S. King

CHICAGO, July 1 (NYT).—A bountiful harvest of winter wheat is nearing its peak in Kansas and the combines will soon be moving northward into Nebraska to cut the crop there. But this year a new element is changing the usual pattern in which wheat has moved from field to grain dealer to flour miller.

Many wheat farmers are not selling their crop "off the back of the combine" as most of them have in the past.

Instead, they are storing it on their own farms or in local co-operative elevators and waiting until they believe the market price is right before they sell.

A year ago, when a bumper crop was flooding the market, farmers who sold immediately got about \$2.40 a bushel. But by February, as export buying reached panic levels, that same wheat could have been sold for about \$3.50 a bushel.

"I learned something all too painfully last year," Gary Jones, a large-scale wheat grower near Altus, Okla., said recently. "Last year I sold right off the back of the combine for a little better than \$2. This year I don't have to move it there; I'm hanging on until the price gets better."

If he had sold at the beginning of this month, he would have been offered \$3.15 a bushel. Since then the price has risen as farmers in the early harvest areas held it, and it is now going for about \$4.20 a bushel.

This hold-back is blocking the

flow of wheat to the flour miller, one source said. "The wheat market price that has usually occurred as the winter wheat harvest reached its peak in late June, it the hold-back continues—the farmers may control the market throughout the year and stabilize their prices above \$4 a bushel, a level that would bring them a healthy profit despite the inflationary rise in their operating costs."

Many wheat farmers, who last year enjoyed the best profits since World War II, have paid their old debts and still have money in the bank.

Diebold dropped 2 1/4 to 29 1/2, but Natomax gained 3 3/8 to 56 1/2. Natomax said it expects a second-quarter per-share net of \$3.41 versus a restated 29 cents a year ago.

McDonald's, reversing a recent trend, edged up 1 1/4 to 46 1/8. It reported higher earnings.

Prices declined in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index fell 0.37 to 78.73.

On the over-the-counter market, the industrial average on the NASDAQ index fell 0.53 to 74.91.

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(Continued on next page.)

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Net
IBM	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	47 1/2	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/2	+ 1/4
GE	31 1/2	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/2	+ 1/4
Westinghouse	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/2	+ 1/4
General Electric	31 1/2	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/2	+ 1/4
IBM	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	47 1/2	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/2	+ 1/4
GE	31 1/2	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/2	+ 1/4
Westinghouse	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/2	+ 1/4
General Electric	31 1/2	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/2	+ 1/4

U.S. Commodity Prices

Commodity	Unit	Price
Wheat	Bushel	2.15
Corn	Bushel	1.15
Soybeans	Bushel	1.15
Wool	100 lbs	17.50
Cocoa	100 lbs	17.50
Silver	100 oz	47.00
Gold	100 oz	47.00
Crude Oil	Barrel	12.50
Natural Gas	100 cu ft	1.15
Aluminum	100 lbs	1.15
Copper	100 lbs	1.15

Market Summary

Market	High	Low	Open	Close	Net
Stocks	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/2	+ 1/4
Bonds	47 1/2	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/2	+ 1/4
Commodities	31 1/2	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/2	+ 1/4
Currencies	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/2	+ 1/4
Metals	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/2	+ 1/4

London Metal Markets

Metal	Price
Copper	1.15
Aluminum	1.15
Zinc	1.15
Lead	1.15
Nickel	1.15
Steel	1.15
Iron	1.15
Gold	1.15
Silver	1.15
Crude Oil	1.15
Natural Gas	1.15

Paris Commodity

Commodity	Price
Wheat	2.15
Corn	1.15
Soybeans	1.15
Wool	17.50
Cocoa	17.50
Silver	47.00
Gold	47.00
Crude Oil	12.50
Natural Gas	1.15
Aluminum	1.15
Copper	1.15

NYSE Index

Index	Value
Dow Jones	124 1/2
NYSE	47 1/2
NASDAQ	31 1/2
AMEX	24 1/2
NYSE	47 1/2
NASDAQ	31 1/2
AMEX	24 1/2

Monday's New Highs and Lows

Stock	High	Low
IBM	124 1/2	124 1/4
AT&T	47 1/2	47 1/4
GE	31 1/2	31 1/4
Westinghouse	24 1/2	24 1/4
General Electric	31 1/2	31 1/4

European Gold Markets

Market	Price
London	1.15
Paris	1.15
Zurich	1.15
Frankfurt	1.15
Amsterdam	1.15
Brussels	1.15

Gold-Silver-Cocoa-Sugar

Commodity	Price
Gold	47.00
Silver	47.00
Cocoa	17.50
Sugar	1.15
Wheat	2.15
Corn	1.15

Lehman Brothers

Market	Price
London	1.15
Paris	1.15
Zurich	1.15
Frankfurt	1.15
Amsterdam	1.15
Brussels	1.15

Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Market	Price
London	1.15
Paris	1.15
Zurich	1.15
Frankfurt	1.15
Amsterdam	1.15
Brussels	1.15

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Market	Price
London	1.15
Paris	1.15
Zurich	1.15
Frankfurt	1.15
Amsterdam	1.15
Brussels	1.15

Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.

Market	Price
London	1.15
Paris	1.15
Zurich	1.15
Frankfurt	1.15
Amsterdam	1.15
Brussels	1.15

Investors Abroad Buy U.S. Stocks

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP)—The Treasury reported today that net purchases of U.S. company stocks by investors from abroad totaled about \$2.7 billion in the first four months of 1974.

WHAT IS MORE STABLE THAN THE U.S. DOLLAR AND GOVERNMENT?

In spite of sharing the problem of inflation with the rest of the world, the U.S. dollar is still one of the strongest currencies in the world. And the U.S. government is the most stable of any: who ever heard of nationalisation of industries or the freezing of land in the U.S.A? Or coups d'etat or revolutionary juntas toppling the U.S. government? It just doesn't happen in the U.S.A.

Lehman Brothers

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Investors Abroad Buy U.S. Stocks

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP)—The Treasury reported today that net purchases of U.S. company stocks by investors from abroad totaled about \$2.7 billion in the first four months of 1974.

All of these securities having been sold in the United States, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.



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Colson's Conversion

WASHINGTON.—When Charles Colson got religion, the first person he wanted to break the news to was his grandmother. The very same grandmother he had vowed to run over in 1972 to get Richard Nixon re-elected President.



"Granny, please let me in. I want to show you I'm a new man."

"All right," Colson's grandmother said. "But leave your car keys out on the stoop."

Colson came into the house with Sen. Hughes.

"Shall we kneel together?" Colson asked.

"Not me," his grandmother replied. "I haven't been able to kneel since you screamed out 'FOUR MORE YEARS' and then put your Oldsmobile into DRIVE."

"That's all in the past, Granny. As a matter of fact, I've pleaded guilty and I'm going to be a witness against Nixon."

"Don't blame you for that. I read the transcripts and it turns out the President didn't think too much of you. He called you a name dropper and used to laugh at you with Dean, Ehrlichman and Haldeman. My, Charley, I never thought anyone would play you for a sucker the way Nixon did."

"I have to forgive him, too, Granny. Since my conversion I can feel no animosity toward anyone, even the President of the United States."

"By gum, Charley, you really may be a changed man. It's hard for me to believe, of course, after what I've been through."

"I want to make it up to you, Granny. I want to cleanse my soul. The devil was in me in 1972. You understand that don't you?"

"I understand it, because you're my grandson. But what about all the other people you played dirty tricks on. What about the political ads, and the forged telegrams and the enemies list?"

"I'm going to become a government witness, Granny, and make amends. I'm going to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth."

"So help you God," Sen. Hughes added.

"Anybody want any cider?" Colson's grandmother asked.

"No, we've got to be going. We have miles to go before we sleep. All I want to know is, Granny, do you forgive?"

"All right, Charley. I forgive you. But no more getting involved in presidential campaigns. Colson smiled for the first time. "Cross my heart and hope to die."

A Monk's Battle to Save The Basque Language

By Jeffrey Robinson

ONATE, Spain (Herald Tribune)—It is a 12-kilometer drive from this small village in Guipuzcoa Province up into the hills to the Santuario de Arantzazu, a strikingly modern Franciscan monastery. There the Rev. Luis Villasante, a monk who teaches at the monastery's school and is currently president of the Academia de la Lengua Vasca (Basque Language Academy), is fighting to keep Basque alive.

"The academy was formed in 1918 because people were concerned over the future of Basque. Today, we continue to share much of those same concerns," Father Villasante said. "We are very much like the Académie Française in that our aim is to preserve our language and keep it pure. The difference is that our language is hardly ever spoken outside this area and it might be one of the world's most mysterious."

The mystery of the language appeared 1,000 years ago, Father Villasante continued. "It's on a parchment written in Spanish where a few Basque words are used. What it tells us is that there were people speaking the language a millennium ago. But that's all we know. Our language remains without a beginning. No one has ever been able to discover its origin."

While the academy has only 24 active members, there are 100 to 125 associate members. Most of the associates are Basque and the few foreigners among them are linguists. The only non-Basque active member was the late French linguist from Bordeaux, René Lafor. And it was he who put forth the theory that Basque might have originated in Eastern Europe or beyond. Lafor claimed there are substantial similarities with the language called Caucasian, which is native to the center of Soviet Georgia.

"That theory has always been a well-accepted one," Father Villasante said. "But other linguists, some as highly regarded as Lafor, have expressed strong doubts. Some believe the origins lie in Iberia, an ancient North African tongue. The important thing is that we simply don't know."

Accepting that, one of the basic facts of Basque life is that nothing is owed linguistically to the Iberian Peninsula. Many of the monks at Santuario de Arantzazu speak and write Basque, but the academy is there only because of Father Villasante. There is no religious or political affiliation. The group operates with the assistance of the Spanish government and the blessings of the monastery and their only interests are in preserving the Basque language.

"We want to keep it alive. We want to keep it from disappearing," Father Villasante said. "We must keep the language current with the lives of the people who speak it, and therefore we need dictionaries, original works and translations. That's the real job of the academy."

In the area of translations, they have made progress over the past few years, trying to build a basic library of both traditional and modern literature. There are now volumes in Basque by, among others, Aldous Huxley ("Brave New World"), Karl Marx ("Das Kapital"), Voltaire ("Candide"), Robert Louis Stevenson ("Treasure Island"), Mark Twain ("The Adventures of Tom Sawyer") and four titles under the name Walt Disney.

"Getting books into print is only a step. There have to be students to read those books. There are no real schools to

solidify the traditions of the language. Without a watchdog, the language is hunted by regional differences and slang, and finally, after generations of misuse, it fades into oblivion. In Basque, we're very late getting started and we have a lot of catching up to do."

The author of several books in Spanish and Basque, including "The History of Basque Literature," Father Villasante notes that the problem of regional differences is especially perplexing.

"In the Basque provinces of Spain, you'll hear people use the word *can* for the verb *to say*. In the Basque provinces of France, however, it becomes *erran*, and no one knows why. In Spanish, the letter 'r' is pronounced. In French, the 'h' sound is left out. So the Basque for 'word' is *hitz* in San Sebastian and *its* in Bayonne, even when it's written."

Basque is now taught in some Spanish schools for students who wish to take it as a foreign language. But Father Villasante feels that things will only be further complicated unless it is taught the same way everywhere.

"There is a great need for standardization," he said. "The academy is trying to set the examples, but the language is so complicated that only Basques who have grown up speaking it can really handle it. I'm afraid that makes it a terribly difficult thing to teach."

As a language it seems to defy most of the rules of grammar, sentence structure and spelling of Western languages. Words are frequently well-endowed with such letters as "x" and "k" and "z" and "r," making for pronunciation stumbling blocks. For example, "bracket" is *eskumuturako*, "key" is *arritz*, "relation" is *adiskidetasun* and "thirty" is *hogoitahamar*.

Father Villasante and the academy might indeed have a lot of catching up to do. A legend notes that some years ago the Devil tried to learn Basque so that he could go among the people and tempt them. It seems he gave up after seven years, having only mastered the words for "yes" and "no."

Father Luis Villasante

Father Luis Villasante, a monk who teaches at the monastery's school and is currently president of the Academia de la Lengua Vasca (Basque Language Academy), is fighting to keep Basque alive.

PEOPLE: U.S. Group Thinks It Has Spotted Noah's Ark

Team Crozier of Franklin, Texas, thinks it's found Noah's Ark but "the thing's just too big to haul down the mountain." Crozier and four companions leave for Mt. Ararat in eastern Turkey on Wednesday. Crozier says that satellite photos show an object the shape of a boat embedded in a glacier at 12,500 feet. Two of his team members are already in Turkey seeking permission to climb the mountain—their fifth journey up the slope—to verify their discovery. Crozier, a noncommittal minister, thinks his team has also located the Tower of Babel, near Mt. Nimrud in north-central Turkey, and plans further exploration of the site later.

Country and Western star Merle Haggard is in satisfactory condition in a Fontainebleau hospital. He collapsed with severe stomach pains and a fever just before a concert on Sunday. A hospital spokesman said that Haggard would remain in the hospital for observation.

Actor Robert Vaughn, 42, of the defunct TV series "The Man from U.N.C.L.E.," has married actress Linda Stasi, 31. The ceremony took place in Beverly Hills—it was the first marriage for both.

On the subject of marriage: some 200 members of the family and friends turned up in Reux, France, Saturday, for David de Rothschild's wedding to Olympe de Rothschild, 31, Rothschild, 31, is the eldest son of Baron Guy de Rothschild and his first wife, Baroness Alexis de Rothschild, the mayor of Reux, who performed the ceremony. Among the guests: Yves Saint Laurent, who designed the bride's wedding dress, and actor Yul Brynner. The newlyweds are on a honeymoon cruise along Yugoslavia's coastline.

Champion watermelon seed-spitter for the second year in a row is Mark Boyd of York, Pa. His record, at this year's world championship in Pauls Valley, Okla., 54 feet 10 inches, better than anything his 534 opponents could manage.

Nancy Kissinger has been discharged from Bethesda Naval Hospital where she spent two weeks being treated for ulcers. She is now in New York. Mrs. Kissinger and her husband, the

POSTPONED—Former National Football League running back Jim Brown, now an actor, and his fiancée, Diane Stanley, 19, called off plans for a June wedding. His film commitments, they are now planning to marry in October.

U.S. secretary of state, as according to reports, moving into the former home of the late Justice Felix Frankfurter in Georgetown, Md., this fall.

Theresa (N.Y.) College has withdrawn an invitation to the Rev. Daniel Berrigan to teach there as a visiting professor. Frank Darrow, provost of the college, said that it had been decided that employment of the peace activist would cause controversy and "take out vital energies away from many other things we should be thinking about." Father Berrigan was to have taught courses on the New Testament and on prison culture. He remains a Jesuit priest in good standing. His brother, Philip, has left the priesthood and married.

Joseph Leydervant of Amnery, France, wrote a letter to his fiancée, Marie-Christine, when a prisoner of war in Germany during World War II. The letter, dated 1945, arrived last week at his home, a year after his wife Marie had died.

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